

## Todd to back Kinnock on voting reform

### Union leader aims to sway split union on crucial vote

By Nicholas Wood and Roland Rudd

Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is poised to intervene on behalf of Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, to push through the far-reaching constitutional change of one-man, one vote.

Mr Todd disclosed yesterday that on Thursday during a crucial debate at his union's annual conference he will put his personal authority on the line because his union, the biggest in Britain, is deeply divided on the issue.

The left-wing union leader will urge delegates to back Mr Kinnock's plan, aimed at

curbing the influence of militants in the selection and reselection of parliamentary candidates.

Mr Todd, whose union voted against the reform in 1984 and whose executive split 18-18 over the issue when they met following the party's election defeat, said yesterday in Scarborough: "I support all moves to widen the franchise in order to get more participation within the Labour movement."

For Mr Kinnock, who addresses the conference on Wednesday, the support of the Transport and General Workers' Union is crucial to his

representation in the college would mirror its level of representation on the GMC, frozen at the point the new system came in.

It is understood that as a price for supporting Mr Kinnock's reform, Mr Todd has extracted from him the promise of preserving the trade union voice in this way.

As delegates gathered yesterday it was by no means clear they were ready to follow Mr Todd's advice and vote for the change. The executive backed the reform two weeks ago only on the casting vote of its chairman, Mr Brian Nicholson.

In a candid admission of why so many of his union officials voted against the one member, one vote principle, he gave a warning that although his executive had voted narrowly in favour of the constitutional change, a majority still wanted "detailed examination and consideration of what the new move actually meant to trade unionists."

Although the proposed widening of the franchise will allow all members of a constituency, regardless of whether they turn up to party meetings, vote on the selection and reselection of MPs, Mr Todd appeared to be hinting that there might be some offering to the trade unions, which could be on the lines of guaranteeing voting rights for union members who pay the political levy.

Mr Todd was anxious yesterday that his executive's vote should not be interpreted as a split between those who wanted more democracy and those who wanted to keep things running as they were.

The movement's most powerful trade union leader is still confident that the TGWU conference will vote in favour of Mr Kinnock's proposed changes to the Labour Party's constitution.

## Labour starts quest for new socialism

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock will today signal the start of a policy upheaval in his party by urging it to follow him in a quest for a new form of popular socialism capable of posing a real challenge in the post-Thatcher Britain of the 1990s.

At a meeting of its home policy committee, the Labour leader will argue that the time has come to open up the process of policy development within the party to make it more responsive to the hopes and fears of potential supporters.

He believes that existing arrangements, under which policy development is orchestrated by officials at party headquarters in London, are too bureaucratic, unimaginative and inward-looking, and have failed to break new ground.

Mr Kinnock wants to kindle an intellectual renaissance of the kind that revived Conservative fortunes in the 1970s by opening up fresh channels to that outside bodies, independent think-tanks and academics can contribute to the search for new ideas.

The new attempt to free policy development from the straitjacket of bureaucratic control was foreshadowed yesterday by Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's campaign co-

ordinator in the general election.

In remarks believed to reflect Mr Kinnock's private views, he said that Labour must pay greater attention to the wishes of the public while shaping its policies, rather than attempting to graft on a selling operation almost as an afterthought.

Mr Gould said that "like it or not" the electorate had endorsed what Mrs Thatcher had done since 1979 and there was no point harking back to the 1960s and 1970s.

He singled out privatization and the economy as the main areas where Labour was in need of fresh thinking, remarks that reflect the views of senior insiders who believe that while the party scored well during the election on social issues, it fell down badly on taxation, wealth creation and plans for state-supervised industrial investment.

Mr Gould said that Labour, a supposedly radical party, had allowed itself to become trapped by Tory radicalism in a "very conservative or reactionary position."

"We should get ahead of the game. We shouldn't be trapped in a negative and defensive response to what is being proposed by the Conservatives."



Pat Cash climbing into the stand and clambering through spectators, left, to hug his father, Patrick, right, after his victory (Photographs: Ian Stewart).

## Pat Cash climbs another summit at Wimbledon

Wimbledon champions have jumped the net, punched the air and fallen to their knees but yesterday, to the delight of his fans, Pat Cash, the 22-year-old Australian, raced off the Centre Court before the presentation ceremony and clambered up into the players' enclosure to embrace his father and Norwegian girlfriend.

No one had ever done that before. Cash, the No 11 seed, had

just defeated Ivan Lendl, last year's beaten finalist, 7-6, 6-2, 7-5, to become the first Australian to win the Wimbledon men's singles title since John Newcombe, who was prevented from defending his crown after he won it for the third time in 1971.

All players under contract to World Championship Tennis were banned from Wimbledon in 1972 and in

1973 the Association of Tennis Professionals boycotted the championships.

Nobody from the All England Club tried to prevent Cash showing his delight in such decisive fashion.

"I knew Pat would do something different," said Pat Cash senior, "but I never expected him to come rushing up towards us... It was a great gesture."

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, watched anxiously alongside the Princess of Wales as Cash clambered through the crowd and up a path never trodden before, like some mountain goat.

Cheers greeted the champion, who finally used a spectator's shoulder to help grasp his father's outstretched hand and reach a personal summit of triumph and achievement.

"I didn't think it would be so difficult to get up there," Cash admitted. "Eventually, I had to stand on some poor guy's head to make it. But I wanted to share the moment with the people who have been so important to me. Winning the Davis Cup was for Australia, but this was for my family and friends."

Match report, page 34

## BBC to combine its TV and radio news operations

By Ruth Gladhill

The BBC announced yesterday that it is to merge its radio and television news and current affairs departments to form one directorate under one roof.

Discussions on the merger, announced after a five-day conference at a Surrey hotel, will begin this week.

Mr John Birt, in his sixth week as deputy director general, said he had discussed his new plan for news coverage with about 30 members of senior management and journalists.

"The formation of the new directorate is a ringing declaration on the part of the BBC that authoritative journalism of quality is one of its main priorities," Mr Birt said.

One of the first moves will be to close down the Lime Grove headquarters of television current affairs and bring all three BBC news and current affairs departments and their 1,750 staff together in one purpose-built headquarters, probably at Television Centre at White City, west London.

The merger will create a fifth BBC directorate, taking in television news, which is already based at Television Centre, television current affairs, and radio news and current affairs which are based at Broadcasting House in Portland Street, central London.

Mr Birt, making his first public statement since leaving London Weekend Television to join the BBC, said he hoped

it would be possible to keep within the budget of £80 million which is shared between the three departments.

But Mr Michael Checkland, the director general, has already made it clear that more money will be available, if necessary, to invest in news and current affairs.

Mr Birt said he hoped that the merger would improve the BBC's specialist coverage of home and foreign events and avoid the sort of duplication where two or more correspondents from different news departments were sent to cover the same story.

Panorama will remain the flagship of television current affairs.

"But I think there is room for rethinking some of the other programmes and their functions," Mr Birt said, citing *This Week Next Week*, the weekly political programme, as an example.

One innovation will be the introduction of new legal procedures for handling difficult programmes. "It means making sure the internal legal advice is properly considered at the right time."

Discussions between Sir Richard Attenborough, the new chairman of Channel 4, and Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, on whether the station will not be held until after the Green Paper on broadcasting is published in the late autumn, a spokesman for Sir Richard said yesterday.

## Sun brings water shortage

By a Staff Reporter

The sunniest and hottest weekend of the year took its toll yesterday with jammed roads to the coast, wilting sun-seekers and even a water crisis.

Three Essex resorts were virtually shut off by police as they were besieged by thousands of visitors in search of the sand and the sea. Police broadcast warnings on local radio stations telling visitors to avoid Clacton, Frinton and Walton on the Naze, as traffic

outside Walton tailed back 10 miles.

In the West Country sweltering motorists queued for seven miles and up to three hours outside Weston-super-Mare.

After one of the wettest Junes on record, the latest few days of sunshine have already brought water shortages to east Devon. South West Water Authority vans with loudhailers drove around asking people to go easy on supplies. The authority said there was no drought and no

need for standpipes but huge demand was causing major distribution problems.

The London Weather Centre predicted that the heatwave would last for the next few days - with today even hotter than yesterday. "Although it might get a bit cooler later in the week, it should still stay warm and sunny," the centre said.

Main routes to the seaside in Dorset, Devon, Cornwall and Sussex were all jammed and the Severn Bridge traffic

Continued on page 18, col 3

## Schools face new strikes

By John Clare

A new round of selective half-day strikes in state schools in England and Wales is likely to be announced today by the second biggest teachers' union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

The strikes, to take effect in the final two weeks of the current term, will be in protest against what the union sees as the peremptory rejection last week by Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, of its latest appeal for a restoration of negotiating rights.

At a meeting today, leaders of the NAS/UNT will try to persuade the National Union of Teachers to join the action.

But the NUT has said that further strikes now would be "futile" in the face of the Government's election victory and would also be likely to alienate parents. The union would prefer to wait until after the summer holidays before deciding how to give what it calls "tangible expression to teachers' continuing anger."

The NAS/UNT, however, insists that Mr Baker's refusal to move on negotiating rights requires an immediate response.

Mr Fred Smithies, the general secretary, said: "If we do decide to go ahead on our own it will not mean a split, only a difference in tactics."

## IN PART 2 Degree results

University of Stirling degrees and Oxford class lists for mathematics, law, philosophy and theology, and philosophy and physics are published today. Page 29

## Portfolio

Today's daily prize in the Times Portfolio Gold competition is doubled to £2,000 because there was no winner on Saturday. Portfolio list, page 23.

Two readers shared the £16,000 weekly prize, doubled because there was no winner the previous weekend. Details, page 3.

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## Fear and horror of balloon's final moments

Richard Branson spoke yesterday of his fear when he realized his balloon was in trouble over Northern Ireland and of his horror that his friend, Per Lindstrand, might be dead.

"The winds were extremely strong, 15 to 20 knots. We came into this farmers' yard and saw the farmer and his wife looking up at us in amazement," he told the Press Association yesterday on his flight home to Kidlington, Oxfordshire, from Glasgow.

"We touched down with one hell of a bump, bounced five times, released the fuel tanks, then soared up with incredible speed. The capsule was quite badly damaged.

"All our radios went down when we hit the ground. It was a frightening experience. I did not think I had much chance. The fear of it was horrendous. We were battling to make sure we got back."

The two men were rescued on Friday evening after their hot-air balloon plunged into the Irish Sea at the end of their Atlantic crossing.

After missing a landing on a beach because the balloon's speed was greater than they had thought, they tried to fire the explosive bolts and they failed. "We were moving across the water at perhaps 200 miles an hour. That was what I felt like. Per compared the capsule to one of the fastest boats in the world. There were three miles of fabric pulling us through the water."

"We were worried because we had been told there was a danger that the capsule would become a submarine and we would be drowned inside it or pushed on to rocks at a tremendous speed. It all happened so quickly. We

Salvage hopes

know that the biggest danger we faced on the whole crossing was if the explosive bolts did not go. It was probably our touchdown in Ireland which damaged something."

Still trembling as he remembered the last moments of the flight, Mr Branson went on: "Per said, 'Jump', but the balloon had started rising. We could not get out of the front door so

we both went up on to the top of the capsule as we were hurtling along."

"Per said, 'For God's sake, go'. He threw himself over but I wasn't sure he would survive. Two seconds later, we were up at 120 feet and I definitely would not have survived if I had gone then. He had a parachute on and no life raft, which was a stupid mistake of his actually, but there you go."

"He exploded his parachute so as to make it as big an area as possible so that the planes could see him. He has been in the air force and he knew that this is one of the things you do."

"I climbed back into the capsule. Flames seemed to be shooting up from

Continued on page 18, col 3

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NEWS SUMMARY

## Van plant deal goes to workers

The 1,700 workers at Bedford's loss-making Luton van plant, which faces closure by the end of the month, will today vote on a revised employment agreement devised by unions and management in talks on Friday night.

Concessions made to the radical Japanese-style agreement were not immediately accepted by union officials after the workforce overwhelmingly rejected the original deal last week. The company has now agreed to make a single payment of £500 to all workers taking part in the Bedford-Luton joint venture starting in September.

A further 480 job losses which were part of the package to cut costs by 25 per cent have now been reduced to 380. The unions have succeeded in modifying the proposed joint council and will now have five local union officials sitting alongside conveners and five elected employees.

## Offer by vicar

A vicar who suffered a fractured skull during a rape attack at his vicarage in Ealing, west London, said yesterday that he would meet the man who led the gang if the authorities gave their approval.

Michael Horscroft, aged 35, is serving a 14-year prison sentence as the leader of the gang. He has written to the vicar expressing sorrow at the incident.

Mr Seward, aged 55, said: "I have forgiven him: it is part of the implications of the Christian faith."

## New link to Dubai

The Gulf state of Dubai today launches a direct daily service with its rapidly expanding airline to London Gatwick.

Emirates Air will be the only daily non-stop day-time flight using an Airbus A310 twin-engine jet and will fly in competition with British Airways and British Caledonian.

Emirates was formed in 1985 and was immediately profitable, operating services to the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East. Now it plans to buy new jets and also start regular flights to Frankfurt.

## Solicitors' pay leaps

Solicitors with experience of between 19 and 30 months are so much in demand in London and the Home Counties that their salaries have risen by 19.6 per cent in the past year, a survey has shown.

Reuter Simkin, a lawyers' employment agency, says there is a big difference in salaries solicitors can command. A big practice will pay £4,500 more than a small one for a newly qualified solicitor and there is a difference of £18,000 for those with a few years' experience.

The survey shows that those in industry who registered for new jobs had an average age of 37 and salary of £23,010.

## Sizewell challenge

Friends of the Earth, the environment group, goes to the High Court today in a final attempt to prevent the building of the first PWR type of nuclear power station in Britain, at Sizewell, in Suffolk.

It wants to overturn the decision made in February by Mr Peter Walker, then Secretary of State for Energy, for the Sizewell B plant go ahead.

The group claims that the safety assessment by the Government's Nuclear Installation Inspectorate is flawed legally.

## Cheques 'hotline'

Lloyds Bank is considering a telephone "hotline" to verify cheque guarantee cards after shopkeepers in south London have refused to take the bank's cheques because they claim they are not being honoured.

The bank confirmed yesterday that cheques had been returned to retailers because signatures had not matched those held with account records.

It said: "We regret the decision of some shopkeepers not to accept our cheques but we are trying to protect our customers."

## Pasta engineering

A competition for secondary schools which centres around the problems of building a bridge out of spaghetti is launched today by the department of civil engineering at Leeds University.

The objective in the competition, which carries cash prizes, is "to build a bridge out of spaghetti to carry a 1kg (2.2lb) vehicle over a gap of 300 mm (about 1ft), using as little spaghetti as possible". Macaroni and lasagne are banned.

## Hooligans blamed for attack

A 200 strong mob of "loyalists" attacked a security screen and Royal Ulster Constabulary Land Rovers yesterday after holding a religious service at a corrugated iron barrier erected by security forces. The barrier was intended to prevent them parading through a Roman Catholic district in Portadown, co Armagh.

The barrier was ripped apart and stones were thrown at the Land Rovers but police blamed the sporadic trouble on "hooligans" who had waited until after the Orangemen had returned to their hall.

Mr Alan Wright, chairman of the Ulster Club, who had criticized the Portadown District Orange Lodge for giving seven days' notice of the route as required under new public order legislation, was the only person arrested. There were no injuries.

The RUC decision to ban and re-route the parade had been accepted with resignation by hundreds of Orangemen and Mr Harold Gracey, Worshipful Master of the Portadown Orange District, said: "The Protestant people of Portadown now know that the Anglo-Irish agreement is going to stop them from walking to church."

The route of the parade has been a matter of contention for years but has become a major issue since violence in 1969 and 1986.

The police face a further dilemma in the town next Monday when Orange Lodges will again expect to march through Roman Catholic areas at the start of the traditional July 12 celebrations commemorating the victory of King William at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

## Nun wins £20,000 in gamble

Sir Jack Hayward, the Bahamas-based British millionaire, lost £20,000 in 10 minutes gambling with a nun and her pupils.

Sir Jack flew in on Saturday to open the new sports hall at St Dominic's Roman Catholic girls' school at Brewod, Staffordshire, which he had supported with a donation of £30,000. He then threw in an extra £12,000 for a car park.

Touring the complex with Lady Hayward, Sir Jack threw down his challenge. He bet Sister Helen £10,000 that none of her 400 pupils could recite Sir Henry Newbolt's poem "The Lamp of Life". Sister Helen called on two 13-year-olds, Marie Farrell and Sally Dorset, who obliged.

The headmistress then challenged Sir Jack to a "double or quits" wager. Sir Jack agreed and asked her to name the Wales team which lost the 1939 FA Cup final to Portsmouth. To the astonishment of her pupils, Sister Helen recited the names.

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A group of 23 drawings was offered first to the British Museum and then to the National Heritage Memorial Fund. As a result, the National Gallery of Scotland got a Raphael and the Ashmolean in Oxford and Fitzwilliam in Cambridge.

# Government acts to restore morale of science community Centre aims to take research to market

By Sheila Gann  
Political Reporter

The launch of a Centre for the Exploitation of Science and Technology will be announced this week as part of the Government's strategy to improve the competitiveness of British industry.

Other plans are due to be disclosed later this month aimed at restoring morale within the scientific community while getting better value for money for the research effort.

The centre is the brainchild of Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (AcARD), which first called for such a body, and also of the newly privatized Rolls-Royce company.

Sir Francis has raised £5 million from industry and financial institutions needed to start the project. The Prime Minister is also known to be strongly in favour of the centre, which will be modelled on the technology transfer schemes operating in the United States, Japan and West Germany.

Sir Robin Nicholson, former chief scientific adviser to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and technical director of Pilkingtons, is expected to take a leading role in bringing together representatives from the Government, industry, universities and the City.

Its main aims will be to help transfer the fruits of research and development to the shopfloor and to identify future markets.

The Treasury is believed to have promised some new money to match the funds coming from the City and industry.

There are also signs that the Government will make a sympathetic response later this month to the House of Lords committee's report calling for urgent action to halt the decline in Britain's science base, although the Government is still sticking to its strategy of encouraging industry to finance research and development.

One Westminster source predicted "a beefed-up AcARD" will be promised to fill the gap between basic research and the development of new products and processes. That could lead to the setting up of a council on science and technology at the Cabinet Office, as urged by the peers, which would report to Parliament and possibly be chaired by Mrs Thatcher.

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transfer the fruits of research and development to the shopfloor and to identify future markets.

The Treasury is believed to have promised some new money to match the funds coming from the City and industry.

There are also signs that the Government will make a sympathetic response later this month to the House of Lords committee's report calling for urgent action to halt the decline in Britain's science base, although the Government is still sticking to its strategy of encouraging industry to finance research and development.

One Westminster source predicted "a beefed-up AcARD" will be promised to fill the gap between basic research and the development of new products and processes. That could lead to the setting up of a council on science and technology at the Cabinet Office, as urged by the peers, which would report to Parliament and possibly be chaired by Mrs Thatcher.

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LIST PRICE (including estimated on road costs)	5465.00	5465.00	5465.00	5465.00	5465.00	5465.00
DEPOSIT (20% min)	1093.00	2762.45	1093.00	2762.50	1093.00	2762.50
REPAYMENT PERIOD	12 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	24 MONTHS	24 MONTHS	36 MONTHS	36 MONTHS
FINANCE CHARGES	—	—	349.76	109.74	655.76	205.10
MONTHLY PAYMENTS	364.33	227.71	196.74	118.41	181.86	81.60
UPFRONT WEEKLY EQUIVALENT	84.08	52.55	45.41	27.34	32.23	18.53
TOTAL CREDIT PRICE	5465.00	5465.00	5514.76	5574.24	6120.76	5670.10
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مكرامن الأهل



# Severe test for Scargill over miners' six-day week

By Tim Jones

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, prepares tomorrow to defend the sternest test to his credibility since the pit strike, as Communist-led delegates to the annual conference lead a move which would end his job-for-life status.

In spite of warnings from British Coal that thousands of jobs will be at risk, and investment worth hundreds of millions of pounds frozen, Mr Scargill is determined to fight the controversial proposals to introduce six-day working.

Already, a pre-conference decision by the 36,000 Yorkshire branch, the largest in the union, to maintain five-day working, has virtually guaranteed that Mr Scargill will have his way tomorrow.

He will be further supported by a Nottingham area resolution which resurrects the old General Strike call of "not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day", and by Durham area which calls for a rejection of any attempt to "destroy the five-day week".

The union's executive split 10 to 10 on the question on Saturday so the delegates will debate it without an executive resolution. If two absent moderates had voted, the executive would probably have decided on flexible working.

Calls from the conference to put the issue to an individual ballot of the whole member-

ship could reinforce allegations that Mr Scargill is out of touch with the rank and file.

Mr Des Duffield, president of the South Wales area, will be leading the attempt at conference to have the principle of flexible working accepted. Without it, he knows that British Coal will not go ahead with an 800-job, £90 million investment in a new "super pit" at Margam, south Wales.

British Coal has already pinpointed seven areas where 8,800 miners could lose their jobs unless flexible working is introduced and has said that a permanent freeze on investment could put another 20,000 at risk.

Sir Robert Haslam, chairman of British Coal, said last week: "It is the last call for dinner".

Mr Mick McGahey, the recently retired union vice-president, said that given the chance of a full week off work every month miners might say: "Hey, I am for that".

Under coal board proposals, flexible working would not entail miners working more hours a year but would mean coal being produced six days a week as opposed to five days.

At the conference, Mr Scargill also faces a motion tabled by the Communist-led Scottish area for all "consequential" full-time officers of the union to stand for periodic elections.

## Americans set for base

Command of RAF Molesworth in Cambridgeshire is to be handed over to the Americans this month, as work on a £45 million building programme continues in preparation for the arrival of its first 16 cruise missiles (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

Despite Nato's growing optimism that an arms control agreement to remove all cruise missiles from Europe could be signed between the United

States and the Soviet Union later this year, plans for deployment of 64 missiles at Molesworth, are going ahead according to schedule.

The base is due to have the missiles operational by next year.

Of the £45 million construction costs, the US is contributing £20 million, Nato £20 million and Britain £5 million.



Off duty: Diana Rigg relaxing during a break between rehearsals for Stephen Sondheim's *Follies*, which due to open at the Shaftesbury theatre in London on July 21. In the £2 million Cameron Mackintosh production Miss Rigg, aged 48, plays the ice-cool New York socialite Phyllis, a former *Follies* girl who attends a nostalgic reunion of her colleagues from a theatre about to be pulled down. Miss

Rigg, who has two solos to sing, is taking to the stage in her second attempt at a musical, with seasoned performers such as Julia MacKenzie, Daniel Massey, Delores Gray and David Healey. "I am enjoying it hugely", Miss Rigg said. "The first musical I did was a disaster. This is completely different. It is like a train on the right tracks. It is also wonderfully glamorous. I do not think

there can be any 'glitz' left in London. It all appears to be on the stage here. It is a musical with all sorts of different approaches to songs and I am not at all worried about that aspect of it. On the exterior, Phyllis appears ice cool. But she is not at all like that underneath, she is really very deeply insecure."

(Photograph: Mark Pepper)

## Lord Nelson keeps an eye on crime

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

Former Det Sergeant Peter Nelson will be in a unique position to influence the Government's reform of criminal law this session — on the Conservative benches in the House of Lords.

As a policeman with the Metropolitan and Hertfordshire forces, Sergeant Nelson experienced at first hand the repercussions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act.

Now, as the ninth Earl of Nelson and a direct descendant of Susannah, the sister of Admiral Lord Nelson, he will be following the progress of the Criminal Justice Bill which begins in the Lords with



Lord Nelson, a former detective sergeant, the second reading debate on July 14.

Peter John Horatio Nelson,

aged 45, succeeded in 1981 through an unexpected sequence of circumstances to the titles Earl of Nelson of Trafalgar and of Merion, Baron Nelson of the Nile and of Hilborough, Viscount Nelson, on the death of his uncle.

Lord Nelson said: "Since my father was the youngest of five brothers, my chances of succeeding to the title were very remote. When I took the title I had to take two weeks off work to escape the publicity. Obviously I came in for a certain amount of ribbing, mock bowing and genuflecting from my colleagues."

He took his seat on the

independent crossbenches of the Lords but as a serving police officer he felt inhibited from taking an active part, has never spoken in the House and rarely used the title.

He retired from the force on May 31, moved over to the Government benches and hopes to make his maiden speech later this session, probably on crime.

He hopes to divide his time between the Lords, a part-time job and the various bodies in which he has interests. He is president of the Nelson Society and the Royal Naval Commando Association.

## Motorway repairs

### Increase in service stations planned

The Department of Transport is planning a further 19 motorway service stations to add to the 41 already in use.

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State, says the objective is to have service stations at roughly 30 miles intervals.

Among the motorway service stations planned are:

M4: Reading area; M11: Bitchanger near Stansted; M18: Hatfield, near Doncaster; M20: Hollingbourne near Maidstone; Westenhanger near Folkestone; and West Kingsdown near Sevenoaks; M25: Thurrock; Westernham; Iver; M27: Meon near Fareham; M40: Stokenchurch near High Wycombe; Ardley near Bicester; Barn Hill; M42: Tamworth; other sites being investigated; M54: North of Wolverhampton. Sites being investigated: M56: Hapsford, east of Ellesmere Port; Birmingham Northern Relief Road. Sites being investigated.

Work has started on the M25 motorway to install new signalling systems, and the Department of Transport warned motorists last week that would lead to delays.

Major motorway roadworks until next Monday:

London and the South-east

M2/A2 Kent contraflow with 50 mph limit at Cobham.

M2 Kent: major roadworks between junctions 5 and 7.

M20 Kent: lane closures at junction 7 (Maidstone).

M20 Kent: lane closures between junctions 9 and 13 (Ashford/Folkestone).

M11 London: reconstruction work continues at Redbridge roundabout.

M11 Essex: southbound lane closures between junctions 7 and 6 (Harlow/M25).

M25 Essex: road widening at junction 31 (Grays).

M25 Surrey: lane closures between junctions 6 and 7.

M27 Hampshire: contraflow between junctions 3 and 4.

M27 Hampshire: diversion between junctions 8 and 9.

M275 Hampshire: flyover work between junction with M27 and Rudmore roundabout.

M4 Berkshire: contraflow near Membury services.

M40 Oxfordshire: contraflow between junctions 6 and 7.

M1 Bedfordshire: contraflow at junction 10 (Luton), with limited exits.

## Midlands

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between junctions 5 and 6.

M50 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between junctions 2 and 3.

M6 West Midlands: contraflow between junctions 4 and 4A. Limited access.

## North

M62 Humber: works between junctions 36 and 37, with exit closed at latter.

M63 Greater Manchester: lane closures at Portwood roundabout, Stockport.

M63 Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester: major widening scheme means long delays.

M6 Lancashire: contraflow between junctions 31 and 32.

M6 Cambridgeshire: contraflow between junctions 41 and 42.

M18 South Yorkshire: contraflow/diversions between junction 2 and junction 32 of M1.

Wales and the West

M4 Glamorgan: various lane restrictions westbound between junctions 29 and 32.

M4 Glamorgan: lane closures in both directions between junctions 34 and 35.

M4 West Glamorgan/Dyfed: contraflow and lane closures between junctions 46 and 48. Limited exits.

M5 Gloucestershire: lane closures between junctions 12 and 11.

Off-peak working: M5 Avon/Somerset: lane closures between junctions 21 and 22.

M5 Somerset/Devon: lane closures between junctions 23 and 26.

## Scotland

M8 Glasgow: outside lanes closed at junction 10 (Easterhouse).

M8 Glasgow: outside lanes closed between junctions 20 and 22.

M73/M74 Strathclyde: lane closures on link roads.

M74 Strathclyde: inside lanes closed at junction 6. Contraflow between junctions 10 and 11.

M90 Tayside: Contraflow between junctions 5 and 8.

M90 Tayside: lane closures at junction 10 (Dundee).

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch.

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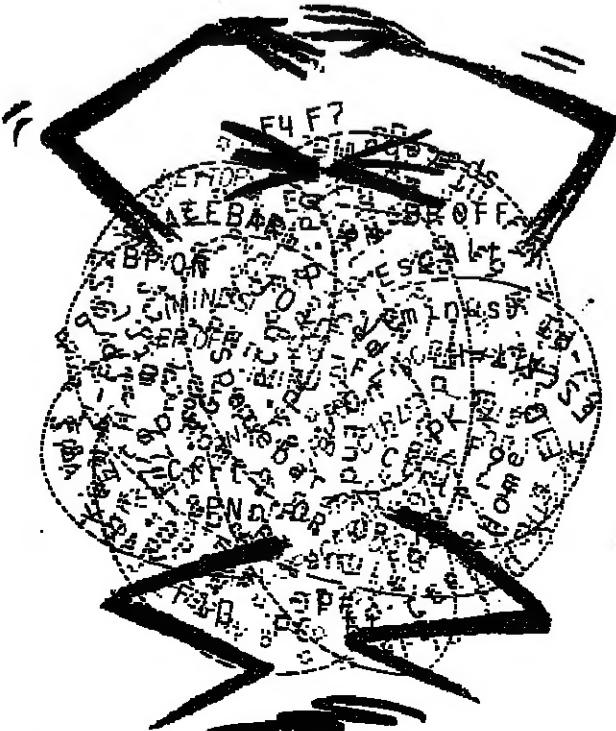
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## WORLD SUMMARY

## Rubens painting auction mystery

The Parisian art world is still mystified about the recent sale at auction of an oil painting depicting the beheading of St John the Baptist, which could be a missing Rubens original worth millions of pounds — or a reproduction worth only a few thousand (Nicholas Beston writes).

The painting, which was sold last month in Fountainebleau, had a catalogue value of only £2,000; but two buyers at the sale clearly felt it was worth more because the bidding reached £144,000 before the work was finally bought by a private collector. "Either someone has walked away with an incredibly cheap price for an authentic Rubens, or someone has just purchased himself a very costly dud," M Francis Lombard, an auctioneer for the English auction house in Paris said. Rubens painted it in 1609, but the original picture disappeared in the last century.

## Rail crash Jews hurt in blast

Kinshasa (AP) — The Government of Zaire has declared two days of mourning for the 125 people killed when a lorry crashed into a train at an ungated crossing on Thursday at Kasumbale, in the south-east of the country near the Zambian border, according to the Zaire Press Agency.

The agency quoted witnesses as saying that the lorry hit the train when its Zambian driver apparently did not see the approaching train and failed to stop.

"The truck hit the train full on at the crossing," a diplomat in Harare, Zimbabwe, said. He added that 125 people were killed, but did not know how many were injured or whether the lorry driver was killed.

Jerusalem — Fifteen people were wounded when a bomb exploded in a restaurant in the West Bank town of Kalkiya at the weekend. Nine of them were Jews, who flock to the all-Arab town from Tel Aviv on Saturdays in search of bargains. A curfew was imposed on the town and dozens of Arabs were rounded up for questioning (David Bernstein writes).

Kalkiya has been the scene of escalating Arab-Jewish violence in recent months, one incident leading to a midnight raid by Jewish vigilantes.

Meanwhile, foreign aid officials said that Israel had banned the large fishing fleet in the occupied Gaza Strip from putting to sea for the second time in two months.

## 300 in pier collapse

Topsail Beach, North Carolina (AFP) — A pier crowded with holidaymakers watching an Independence Day fireworks display collapsed, plunging about 300 spectators into the Atlantic and injuring 16. A witness said that a large section of the pier gave way in the middle, stranding people on each end, and the Coast Guard said everyone on the pier was apparently accounted for. Local officials said that Topsail Beach has suffered severe erosion problems in the past from the pounding Atlantic surf.

## Canadian Waite mail flows doubts

Ottawa — The Canadian postal service was expected to be back to normal today following the violent industrial dispute that kept the Post Office in a turmoil for nearly three weeks (John Best writes).

An agreement to end rotating strikes by 20,000 postmen was achieved at an all-night bargaining session between union and management negotiators that finished on Saturday. The principal issues were job security and work loads; points on which the union appeared to have won most of its demands.

Lambeth Palace said yesterday that it was very distressed by a newspaper report that Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's missing special envoy, had died last week of an illness, but said that it had no confirmation of the claim (Nicholas Beston writes).

The report, published yesterday in the Kuwaiti daily *al-Anbazz*, said Mr Waite had died on Tuesday or Wednesday of natural causes following a long illness. It was widely discounted in Beirut. Nothing has been heard of the fate of Mr Waite since he disappeared in Beirut nearly six months ago.

## Minister has surgery

Wellington (Reuters) — The Deputy Foreign Minister and Defence Minister of New Zealand, Mr Frank O'Flynn, aged 68, is in a critical condition after emergency heart surgery. He is due to retire next month after 13 years as an MP.

Mr O'Flynn had been scheduled to leave New Zealand today for discussions on the question of access for New Zealand butter into the European Community after 1988, but fell ill as he drove to work. A statement from his office last night said his condition was stabilizing.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany meeting some of the French crowd that turned out in Reims to see him and their Prime Minister, Mr Jacques Chirac, left, after the two pledged continuing friendship on the 25th anniversary of their countries' postwar reconciliation.

The two leaders met for Mass in Reims cathedral, where for centuries the Kings of France were crowned and in 1962 General Charles de Gaulle and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer sought to open a new era in Franco-German relations by kneeling down in prayer together (Reuters reports). Herr Kohl said the Franco-German reconciliation had ended the prospect of the two countries ever fighting again. "The young generation has a great opportunity — they will never know war

between France and Germany and can live as free citizens in Europe," he said at a ceremony in Reims town hall. "We must continue on this path." The two leaders flew by helicopter to Colombey les Deux Eglises to visit the tomb of General de Gaulle.

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## Afrikaans poet is one of key figures behind ANC talks

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The most famous contemporary Afrikaans-speaking poet, Mr Breyten Breytenbach, emerged at the weekend as one of the key figures behind the plan for a four-day conference in Senegal this week between about 50 white South African critics and opponents of the Pretoria Government and leaders of the outlawed African National Congress.

Mr Breytenbach, who spent seven years in jail after being convicted in 1978 of terrorism and of acting as an ANC agent, is a close friend of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the former leader of the liberal Progressive Federal Party, who is to head the delegation of mainly Afrikaner businessmen, academics, politicians and churchmen at the talks in Dakar, the Senegalese capital.

The poet and his Vietnamese wife, Yolande, with whom he now lives in exile in Paris, are also friends of France's President Mitterrand, and his wife, Danielle. Mme Mitterrand's human rights foundation, France-Libertés, helped to set up the conference in Senegal, a former French West African colony.

Dr Slabbert's extra-parliamentary organization, the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, which he founded after resigning from the PFF in February, 1986, is organizing the visit at a reported cost of about 200,000 rands (£60,000). Most of the funds are said to have been raised by independent foundations in Europe and the United States.

The members of the South African party, most of whom are expected to leave Johan-

nesburg airport for Dakar via London and Paris this evening, have been reluctant to confirm their participation for fear that their passports might be seized by the Government. Pretoria's official position is one of strong disapproval for any meetings of this kind with the ANC.

In a brief statement on Friday night, Mr Stoffel Botha, the Minister of Home Affairs, said only that the Government was "aware of" the talks. A mob of blacks killed a black man and injured his wife after attacking a house with a petrol bomb at the weekend in Guguletu township, near Cape Town, police said (Reuters reports). The unidentified black man was killed with a machete and his wife injured as she and others fled the house.

The intended visit. It is thought that Pretoria may see the Dakar conference as quite a useful exercise, a way of getting a first-hand reading of the latest ANC thinking without direct government involvement in talks.

Among those expected to attend the conference are Professor Herman Giliomee and Professor Andre du Toit, Afrikaner political scientists at the University of Cape Town, and Professor Deon Geldenhuys, head of political science at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg.

Other reported conference participants are Dr Johan van Zyl, the former chief executive of the Federated Chamber of Industries, and Mr Leon Louw, the executive director of the Free Market Foundation and co-author of a current

best-seller proposing a version of the Swiss canton system as a solution to South Africa's racial problems.

Dr Beyers Naudé, a Dutch Reformed Church priest and a long-time political foe of the Government, who has just finished a term as Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, is also understood to be in the Dakar delegation. The council of churches last week recognized for the first time the right of liberation movements to use force as one of the means of opposing the Government.

Although there seem to be no official representatives of the Independent movement, led by Dr Denis Worrall and Mr Wynand Malan, in the Slabbert party, quite a few of its reported members are sympathizers. Mr Johan Rupert, son of Mr Anton Rupert, the doyen of Afrikaner business, is a backer of the Independents and understood to be a supporter of, and possible participant in, the Dakar initiative.

In Ulundi, the capital of the KwaZulu homeland, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the conservative Zulu-dominated Inkatha organization, appealed at the weekend for unity among black groups, and disclosed that Inkatha had had talks with the ANC-supporting United Democratic Front aimed at reducing conflict.

"Let us not tear each other apart like a pack of dogs over a meatless bone, fighting over who will take over President Botha's seat before we have won," he declared in his presidential address to the annual general conference of Inkatha.

## Haiti crisis mounts as Army is accused of random killings

Port-au-Prince (Reuters) — Haiti's political crisis deepened yesterday after the electoral council supervising the country's return to democracy accused the Army of murdering innocent women and children.

The accusation came amid a general strike aimed at forcing the resignation of the three-man council which governs the country.

According to unofficial estimates soldiers have killed at least 20 people, including a nine-month-old baby, during the four-day strike last week and wounded scores more. The strike is due to resume today after a weekend break. No violence was reported yesterday.

The stoppage has prompted Haiti's worst crisis since the former dictator, Jean-Claude Duvalier, fled to France early in 1986.

A military source said the crisis has caused a split in the Army over how to deal with popular unrest when the strike resumes today. Some favour clamping down on all protests, while others want a low-profile approach.

The source noted that the Chief of Staff, Colonel Carl Nicolas, in a statement yesterday on national television, took the unusual step of reading out the names of dozens of colonels and majors who signed a communiqué in an apparent effort to show unity.

The armed forces said there was "an atmosphere of anarchy and violence" in Haiti. It alleged that terrorists in press cars and others in olive green uniforms were firing on civilians and soldiers.

The Red Cross also said people were using the cover of cars marked with red crosses to fire on civilians, and gave the licence plates of all its

vehicles. Reporters in Port-au-Prince have seen scores of cars with red crosses.

The Army, responding to criticisms that it deliberately shot two local radio reporters in Port-au-Prince on Saturday, said troops had instructions to fire only in extreme circumstances.

The reporters said in hospital interviews yesterday that troops stopped their marked press car, cursed them when they identified themselves as journalists and opened fire. A passenger was also wounded. Foreign correspondents also said soldiers appeared to be firing at them yesterday.

Haiti's bishops said in a statement that "people in power have not avoided violence to solve their problems and other groups have also resorted to arms for unknown reasons". The bishops added that they deplored all violence.

The Provisional Electoral Council said it broke off talks with the Government on forthcoming elections to protest about army violence and banditry in the streets. It said it would resume the talks when order was restored.

"In the slums, members of the armed forces are firing on shacks and hitting women, youths and children," the council said in a statement.

Earlier yesterday the Government said the ruling council would not resign. The acting Information Minister, M Gerard Nobel, told journalists that the three current council members were the sole constitutional authority for governing the country until a return to democracy which is set for early next year.

Government plans to take partial control of forthcoming elections were scrapped last Wednesday after nationwide protests.

## Bonn is hoping to thaw Kremlin

From John England Bonn

President von Weizsäcker of West Germany today begins a six-day state visit to the Soviet Union that Bonn hopes will improve relations after several months of strain between the two countries.

The Kremlin has been cool towards West Germany since late last year when Chancellor Helmut Kohl drew an unfortunate comparison between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and Dr Gorbachev, Hitler's Propaganda Minister, as both being good public relations men. More recently, Herr Kohl irritated Moscow with his cliff-hanging over his answer to Mr Gorbachev's "double zero" offer on Euro-missiles.

But Dr von Weizsäcker is known abroad above all for his famous speech in May 1985 marking the 40th anniversary of the end of the war in Europe, in which he acknowledged German guilt for starting it. Bonn believes that his seal of approval, plus his personal charm and obvious sincerity, will enable him to win a hearing.

The President, in a statement on the eve of his flight to

Moscow — A leading journal yesterday published praise from top Soviet cultural figures for a stinging anti-Stalinist novel, bitterly attacked by conservative ideologists and writers (Reuters reports).

Senior actors, producers, poets and novelists were quoted by the weekly *Ogoniok* as hailing the work, *The Children of the Arctic* by 75-year-old Anatoly Rybakov, for telling the truth about Stalin.

Moscow, spoke diplomatically of his visit as "certain pause".

His discussions with Mr Gorbachev and leading Soviet officials, he said, would include East-West relations, security, economic cooperation and exchanges in the fields of youth, education and vocational training.

Uncomfortably for the Russians, he will also press them to let thousands of ethnic German Soviet citizens who want to leave the country do so without undue delay. The West Germans estimate that up to 65,000 such people have applied for exit visas, while Soviet officials insist that only 5,000 applications were made in 1986.

The issue is expected to be the only touchy one of Dr von Weizsäcker's visit during which, accompanied by his wife, he will also travel to Leningrad and Novosibirsk, in Siberia.

Bonn hopes that the President may be able to win early freedom for Herr Mathias Rust, the 19-year-old West German pilot who landed his Cessna in Moscow's Red Square on May 28. But West German officials are reluctant to link the Rust affair with the state visit, which is the first to the Soviet Union by a West German head of state for 12 years.

## A vital day in the life of Colonel Oliver North

From Christopher Thomas Washington

During the long and highly detailed investigation of the Iran-Contra affair, one date has emerged as the most important of all: Friday, November 21, 1986.

The events of that day are the focus of the investigations into the possibility that senior officials of the Reagan Administration sought to cover up their own actions while at the same time protecting the President from blame.

It was on that day that Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, the dismissed White House aide, and his secretary,

Miss Fawn Hall, altered and destroyed National Security Council documents.

Colonel North has supplied his diary to congressional investigators. The events of November 21 will form the basis for questions during public congressional hearings, beginning tomorrow.

Diary entries consist largely of initials. They begin at 7.30am with the reference "No ODSM." That referred to "office director staff meeting". The meeting had been cancelled so that Admiral Poindexter could brief key congressmen in the White House Situation Room on the Iran arms deal. They continue:

9am: "JMP — WHSR — SSC" — Poindexter briefs heads of the Senate select committee on intelligence in the White House Situation Room.

Washington — Mr Michael Ledeen, a National Security Council consultant on terrorism during the Iran-Contra operations, has had his public testimony to Congress postponed because he may be investigated himself (Christopher Thomas writes).

9.15am: "DCI Hearing" — Mr Casey, director of the CIA, appears before the House Intelligence committee.

11am: "Hearing" — Casey

returns to the Senate intelligence committee.

11.30am: "RCH — Ledeen — OLN" — Mr Robert McFarlane, the former National Security Adviser, meets Mr Michael Ledeen, then a National Security Council consultant, at the latter's house. Colonel North also turns up.

1.30pm: "JMP" — Colonel North has meeting with Admiral Poindexter.

3pm: "3 Day — Stark" — This is a cryptic reference to Navy Captain James Stark, staff member of the National Security Council.

4.45pm: "Rich Miller" — The Washington public relations executive pleaded guilty on

May 6 to conspiring to supply military equipment, financed by tax-deductible contributions to the Contras.

6.30pm: "Tom Greene" — Mr Greene two days later identified himself as Colonel North's lawyer.

Some time after this entry, Colonel North and Miss Hall began shredding documents.

## Barbie's life sentence Luxury in a three-cell suite

Lyons (AP) — Klaus Barbie, sentenced to life in prison for crimes against humanity, is back in the suite of three cells at St Joseph prison that has been his home for more than four years.

Barbie, the 73-year-old former Gestapo chief known as "The Butcher of Lyons", was convicted just after midnight on Saturday of arresting and deporting hundreds of Jews and Resistance workers to Nazi death camps.

Before being taken on the 10-minute ride back to prison in a police convoy, Barbie told

his lawyers the verdict was "incredible".

By prison standards, Barbie has a comfortable life — one cell for a bedroom, one for a toilet, shower and washstand, and a third for his library and television.

A covered courtyard was arranged so Barbie could take a daily walk alone, sheltered from photographers, murder attempts, or contact with other inmates.

Barbie is expected to remain at St Joseph prison for another year at least, while an investigating magistrate is pre-

paring what could be a second trial, on charges of deporting two men Barbie arrested with Resistance hero Jean Moulin in 1943.

Under French law, he must serve at least 17 years of the sentence before asking to be freed. By then he will be 90.

NEW YORK: Miss Anu Linna, the daughter of Karl Linna, a convicted war criminal who died on Thursday after two operations in a Leningrad clinic, was told hours before her father died that his death sentence would be commuted (AFP reports).

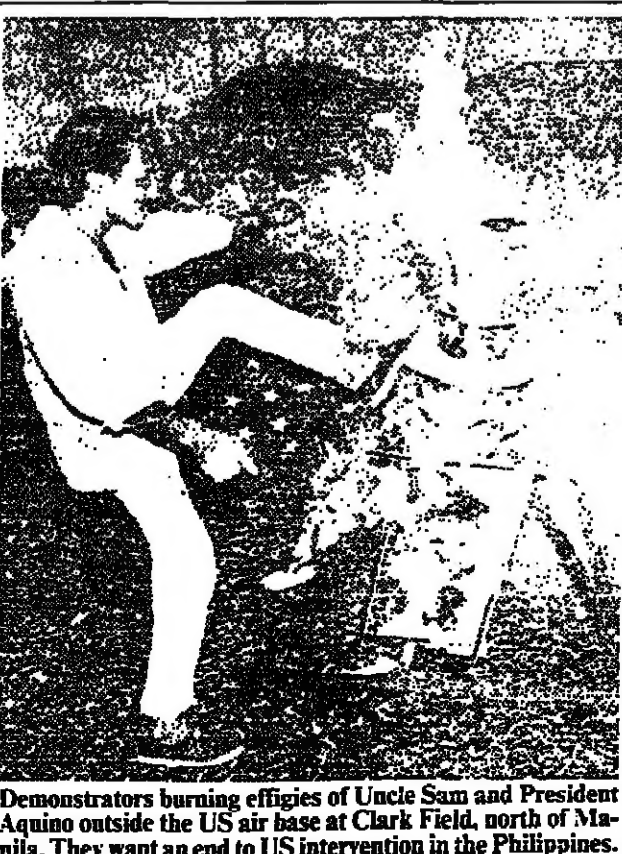
## Reagan's broadcast hails Bork

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan, signalling his fierce determination to put Judge Robert Bork on the Supreme Court bench, devoted his weekly radio address on Saturday to praising the arch-conservative.

His strategy will be to emphasize Mr Bork's credentials for the job, rather than his ideological leanings. Mr Reagan called for early confirmation hearings in the Senate. "The American people deserve a Supreme Court with nine justices operating at full strength," he said.

Judge Bork's record indicates that, if confirmed, he would tip the court's balance to the right on a wide range of issues, including abortion, the death penalty, homosexual rights, government aid to religious schools, sexual harassment of women and presidential power.



Demonstrators burning effigies of Uncle Sam and President Aquino outside the US Air base at Clark Field, north of Manila. They want an end to US intervention in the Philippines.

## Soft spots in Iron Lady's tough summit stand

Did Mrs Thatcher make a glorious, isolated stand against extravagant EEC spending at the Brussels summit, or did she give in to plans for more money down the drain, not least on agriculture? A week after the *Summit and Drang* of the summit, conflicting interpretations abound.

The answer is simple: The Prime Minister did both. It all depends whether you are talking about the short-term or the long-term. The summit leaders, including Mrs Thatcher, agreed an outline plan to resolve the 1987 budget and farm price crisis, but failed to reach unanimity — because of Mrs Thatcher's determined opposition — on long-term financial reforms.

The long-term plan involves increasing the amount member states pay into EEC coffers by 45 per cent by basing revenues on GNP, a national wealth tax, rather than VAT. Mrs Thatcher's objection was that there is no point in giving more cash to Brussels without cash-in guarantees that the

money will not go on yet more wasteful agricultural support. The irony is that the short-term fix, swiftly agreed last week after farm and budget ministers had been given their marching orders by the summit, violates these Thatcherite principles of budgetary constraint.

It does add to spending which the Community cannot afford, and it adds to the cost of the common agricultural policy, already running at £20 billion a year, some £3 billion over target, with food surpluses still rising.

In some respects, the temporary 1987 deal to which Mrs Thatcher put her name to plug this year's £4 billion deficit is in line with ideas which Britain has been pursuing at EEC meetings for months. It excludes any emergency loan or "whip-round" of extra cash (formally known as an inter-governmental agreement, or IGA) which would have raised about £1 billion. It also excludes a tax on oils and fats, which would have raised a further £1 billion, while (as

Mrs Thatcher pointed out with rising irritation) raising the cost of cooking oil, margarine and biscuits to EEC consumers and penalizing the Third World. Instead, the 1987 shortfall is to be met by small economies, by spending

Brussels View By Richard Owen

right up to this year's ceiling of 1.4 per cent of VAT contributions, by withholding the 10 per cent of EEC customs duties normally paid back to member states to cover their running costs, and by withholding cash which Brussels was due to pay back to states this year arising from previous emergency loans or IGAs.

In addition, provided farm ministers approve this on July 14, payment of farm support will be made in arrears rather than in advance, providing further savings.

However, as the dust of the budget upheaval settles a number of states, led by the

Netherlands and Belgium, are less than happy with devices which withhold cash due to be paid to them by Brussels. It would be surprising if Mrs Thatcher, in retrospect, did not regret that she had not applied to the 1987 problem the same rigour she demanded over the long-term crisis.

Admittedly, the Delors plan for long-term restructuring took up most of the summit and captured the headlines, while the 1987 issue was agreed in the margins and at the end, when the leaders were tired and ready to go home.

But the short-term Euro-fix could with justice be said to undermine the very principle of long-term budgetary discipline. Euro-MPs will, no doubt, say so when they come to debate the 1987 farm and budget package this week in Strasbourg.

The farm price deal has already attracted criticism on the ground that although it includes price cuts and freezes, the associated Green currency adjustments, based on a Franco-German understand-

ing favourable to the deutschmark, will counteract any savings in the CAP and even add to its cost.

The European Parliament, which has added teeth under the Single European Act, which came in to force last week, has the power to throw the budget package out. It will hesitate to do so, since rejection would throw the EEC finances back into disarray. But even if the Parliament grudgingly passes the 1987 solution, it still has — together with the Commission and the Council of Ministers — to devise budgets for 1988 and beyond based on new principles.

The 1987 deficit, after all, is largely due to the fall in the dollar and massive farm overproduction. The Community cannot do much about the first, but it is committed to reducing farm spending from more than 70 per cent of the EEC budget to 50 per cent. The Copenhagen summit in December will show whether the Twelve have the political will to achieve this goal.



## 'Black Day' protest in Pakistan

## Bhutto heir charts cautious course to downfall of Zia

From Gavin Bell, Karachi

The stronghold of political opposition to President Zia of Pakistan is a large white villa in Karachi, surrounded by high walls, barbed wire and spotlights, known simply by its address: "70 Clifton".

A brass plaque by the main steel gate bears the inscription "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Bar at Law", although eight years have elapsed since the former Prime Minister was executed on a dubious murder charge, leaving the considerable power of his Pakistan People's Party in the hands of his daughter, Benazir.

Inside, surrounded by portraits of herself and her father, Miss Bhutto is plotting President Zia's downfall. It is only a matter of time, she says, before political unrest and economic problems sweep away his military-backed regime and she is called upon to restore full democracy.

At noon yesterday thousands of PPP supporters assembled at her gate to begin a noisy procession through the city, culminating in a protest rally on the tenth anniversary of President Zia's rule. A few young militants invited violence by tearing and taunting lines of police sealing off the city centre, but were pushed away by PPP stewards.

Miss Bhutto was notably absent from the throng. One assumes she perceived from a period in detention last year

that President Zia's tolerance of political rivals has its limits, and that now is not the time to test it further.

In an interview with *The Times* on the eve of the "Black Day" protest, she made it clear that patience was the key to her new strategy. "Violence which has taken place in the past was outside our control. We do not want change through bloodshed and have rejected that option for the time being. It is a question of

At least seven people were killed and 53 injured when three bombs exploded in railway area, Pakistan, yesterday (Gavin Bell writes). The attacks coincided with mass protests against the 10-year rule of President Zia, but there was no indication that they were connected.

gradually building up our support while Zia's erodes, making it more difficult for him to act against us."

Miss Bhutto correctly identifies the economy as the regime's Achilles' heel. The boom in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, which enriched Pakistan through remittances from emigrant workers, is dying. Many of them are now coming home, leaving the spectre of mass unemployment. Increased foreign borrowing to cope with the growing budget deficit, due in

part to military spending, is expected to fuel inflation. A recent attempt to bridge the gap with a new defence tax collapsed when it provoked riots in Karachi and strikes in other commercial centres.

"This should have been an era of development rather than devastation," says Miss Bhutto. "I think the economic bird will come home to roost quite soon."

Another danger for the regime lies in ethnic tensions, notably between the Pathans, the tall, austere hillmen from North West Frontier Province who dominate the transport, drugs and gun-running businesses in Karachi, and the Mohajirs, immigrants who came from India after partition. Miss Bhutto is dismissive of moves by the impatient parliamentary opposition and other smaller parties to join the PPP in creating a broad-based coalition. There is no question that her party commands huge support, but it has been passive rather than active, and supreme power remains with the armed forces. With a firm grip on defence and foreign policies, senior officers also enjoy lucrative fringe benefits. They will not relinquish such authority and influence easily.

Meanwhile at 70 Clifton, Miss Bhutto plots and waits. Time, she believes, is on her side.

## Bidder for Nakasone mantle

By David Watts

Mr Noboru Takeshita, the former Japanese Finance Minister, has emerged as the front runner to replace Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone as Prime Minister with the launch of his own political faction at the weekend.

But the birth of his group is important for another reason — it ends more than 15 years' domination of Japanese politics by Mr Kakuei Tanaka, from whose faction Mr Takeshita has culled 113 of its full strength of 141.

Mr Takeshita is now the

largest faction in the 445-strong Liberal Democratic Party and its inauguration starts the race for the premiership in earnest.

The size of the Tanaka faction, money and his ability to dispense political patronage had enabled the former Prime Minister to manipulate the selection of other Prime Ministers from the early 1970s to February, 1985, when he suffered a stroke. With the faction now splintered between Mr Takeshita and Mr Tanaka's loyal lieutenant, Mr So-

sumu Nakaido, an era is ending.

Mr Nakaido has been pressing for Mr Takeshita's expulsion from the Tanaka faction and has said he himself will be a candidate, but there is doubt that he could get signatures of the necessary 50 backers within the party.

So far the only other declared candidate to replace Mr Nakasone on October 30 is Mr Shintaro Abe, the former Foreign Minister. Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, the current Finance Minister, is also expected to be a candidate.

## US Bhopal relief 'was not the final offer'

Delhi (AFP) — The American company, Union Carbide, has said that its long-standing offer of more than \$200 million to India as compensation for the 1984 Bhopal gas disaster was meant only as temporary relief to victims and not as a final settlement, the Press Trust of India reported.

A Union Carbide spokesman said in Bombay that the offer would have provided a certain degree of relief to victims of the gas leak at the company's Bhopal plant, which killed more than 2,000 people, PTI said.

All previous reports had said the compensation offer, made in 1985 and rejected by India as a mere pittance, was a final settlement.

## Barracks raided

Stockholm (Reuters) — Two masked gunmen escaped with arms and ammunition after raiding a high-security barracks which houses the crack regiment responsible for defending key Swedish government buildings.

## Bus tragedy

Covilha, Portugal (AP) — A tour bus on an excursion to Portugal's highest mountain range plunged nearly 500ft down a steep hillside, killing 19 passengers and seriously injuring 34 others.

## Brutal robbers

Stamby, Sweden (Reuters) — Burglars here nailed a 24-year-old man to his living-room floor by his foot after he tried to fight them off.

## Wards closed

Dhaka (Reuters) — Out-patient wards in Dhaka's five government hospitals have been forced to close because of protests by students opposed to a new fee for patients.

## Drees 101

Amsterdam (Reuters) — The former Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Willem Drees, has celebrated his 101st birthday.

## Jail blaze

Milan (Reuters) — Four prisoners died after a fire broke out in a cell in Milan's San Vittore prison.

## Venice fines

Venice (AP) — Tourists who are noisy, skimpily dressed, or drop litter can now be fined nearly £10.

## Opposition closing gap on Labor

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, has promised election-weary voters that, if re-elected on Saturday, he will hold a referendum on extending parliamentary terms from three years to a fixed four-year period.

The Prime Minister made the pledge amid further indications from opinion polls that the opposition parties are closing the gap on his Labor Government.

Opinion polls conducted for Sunday newspapers and published yesterday found Labor's lead reduced to 0.8 per cent in one case and 1 per cent in another. Polls for the same newspapers had shown a gap of 5 per cent and 7 per cent a week or so earlier.

In each of the previous four elections, Labor held a healthy lead until the closing stages. Twice, in 1977 and 1980, it was overtaken by the Liberal and Country parties. The gap was also closed in 1983 and 1984, although not enough to deny Mr Hawke victory.

Mr Hawke has attracted a good deal of criticism for calling early elections — the third in five years. But he has not been alone in making use of the Constitution, as the average life of postwar governments in Australia is 29 months.

The three-year term itself is believed by many analysts to be inimical to Australia's best interests, on the grounds that no government elected for so short a period is prepared to adopt unpopular measures.

## Australian politicians dodge crime issue

From Brian James, Sydney

Australians decide their nation's future at the polls this week, apparently pretending that the biggest threat to "the lucky land" does not exist, certainly with none of the parties making a single promise to deal with it.

That spectre is law and order, or the lack of it, and crucially the extent to which organized crime, with an estimated budget of \$12 billion (£5.36 billion), has corrupted Australia's police, Civil Service and politicians.

"Beyond all question this should be a crucial issue of the

election," said Mr Justice Athol Moffitt, QC, the retired president of the New South Wales Court of Appeal, who summed up the danger of a Mafia-ruled Australia in a 1985 book *A Quarter to Midnight*. "It is much closer now to midnight. The clock is still ticking — and yet the nation goes to the election amidst silence on this matter."

In the 4,000-word policy speech of the Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, crime and corruption were words not used. In his Australian Labor Party manifesto of 20,000 words, just 10 lines were devoted to law and order, and a promise to keep the National Crime Authority in tamed existence beyond its present life of 1989. A newspaper compared the three main parties' plans, covering everything from defence to the design of the flag. No mention was made of dishonesty.

On television every night politicians harangue the nation over the £12 a week the Liberals are going to give each family back in tax. No commentator has yet raised the question of the annual turnover of organized crime, estimated at \$380 per Australian man, woman and child.

And absolutely no one has reminded Australia that there is barely a year to go before the Bicentennial, by which time, according to the Costigan Commission on Crime's indictment, the nation will have become a "junkie society". But the presence of the criminals will everywhere be known and feared.

Mr Justice Moffitt headed Australia's first Royal Commission into organized crime. "Like most people, I began convinced this notion was pure fiction. I came to have absolutely no doubt about the reality. Seven subsequent major commissions have each lifted a further veil on the extent of corrupt practices, usually financed by drug-runners' money, in Australian life."

"One of the reasons for the silence is the system of attack politics in Australia. Any allegation of corruption would certainly be met by 'you too' retaliation. There are skeletons in both party cupboards, which inhibit action."

The best example, he added, concerned the four-year Costigan commission. Set up to investigate a trade union, notorious as underworld enforcers, it discovered malpractice by the New South Wales Liberal state authorities, which delighted Labor. By the time Costigan moved on to expose Labor misconduct, the Australian Labor Party had regained power. Costigan was abruptly closed down.

Mr Stathis Alexandris, the Minister of Merchant Marine, told journalists in Piraeus on Saturday that, after a search lasting three weeks, coastguard frogmen had filmed what looked like the clenched, broken fist of a gigantic statue in 170ft of water some 750 yards off Rhodes harbor.

Mr Alexandris said the fragment, which had clearly carved fingers, was 71 in wide, 33 in thick and 35 in from the wrist to the first phalanx where the fingers were broken.



Mr Kim Young Sam, a South Korean opposition leader, offering incense at Yonsei University hospital's mortuary as a sign of condolence over the death of Mr Lee Han Yol, the student who died yesterday, 27 days after being injured in unrest.

## Seoul fury after student's death

From David Watts, Seoul

Mr Lee Han Yol, the South Korean Opposition's mortally wounded icon through weeks of anti-government unrest, died yesterday after 26 days on a life-support machine.

A huge printed reproduction of the young man being carried away wounded from a demonstration has dominated the front of the Yonsei University Student Union for weeks. Yesterday it was replaced by a black flag 20 ft wide by five storeys high. Below, at a simple Confucian family altar set up in front of the building, hundreds of students and citizens queued to pray for the repose of his soul. A picture of Mr Lee, in a check shirt, dominated the small shrine, set about with burning incense, floral tributes and candles.

Nearly were notice-boards bearing lengthy analyses of why the radical student movement had failed to overthrow the Government of President Chun. Speakers addressed about 500 students on the same theme, denouncing the "bourgeois trick" of Mr Roh Tae Woo, the ruling Democratic Justice Party's nominated successor to President Chun, to perpetuate American influence over South Korea, and noting the students' failure to mobilize sufficiently the

middle and working classes. The students are a tiny minority and their political activities no longer have the support they enjoyed before Mr Roh's announcement of concessions, but the extreme sensitivity of Mr Lee's death was emphasized by the heavy

Tokyo — The pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan yesterday dismissed a report that North Korea's President Kim Il Sung was ill (Reuters reports). In Peking, a North Korean Embassy spokesman also said that President Kim was in good health. They were commenting on reports that the President collapsed at a meeting with a Bulgarian envoy on June 22.

Police forces moved in at 4am yesterday to seal off the hospital next to Yonsei University, where students had kept a constant vigil over the 21-year-old student since he was hit by a tear-gas canister on the first day of serious trouble.

The students were afraid that the Government would whisk Mr Lee's body away the moment he stopped breathing. In fact, he has been brain-dead for some time, but for the Government it has been essen-

tial to try to keep him alive so as not to set off more serious disturbances.

The government concessions have forestalled widespread trouble, but there were clashes between riot police and students when they marched off the campus down a main road to the hospital to stage a prayer meeting at a larger memorial to the dead man. Despite police officers and student leaders with megaphones calling on their respective armies to be restrained, the students replied to the tear gas with stones. About 94 students were arrested in a sit-down strike which brought on the clash, but were later released.

Both Mr Kim Young Sam and Mr Kim Dae Jung visited the hospital after Mr Lee's death and spoke to his father. Mr Roh changed his mind about going into the building when signs of a protest against him developed and contented himself with speaking to the father.

The large political stake the students have in Mr Lee is now exemplified by an argument about his funeral. Korean custom dictates a funeral three, five or seven days after death. The students are demanding a national funeral

for Mr Lee after five days' mourning instead of the now more customary three. They know full well that those five days are likely to be the only period during which they can hold the national attention for some time.

Mr Lee's father was quoted as saying: "In this kind of atmosphere a funeral is not possible. If the President's speech on July 1 was true, the police should pull out first. . . I want to have a memorial service under a free atmosphere. I don't want to make his death into a dog's death."

There was uproar by relatives and supporters of the student torture victim, Mr Park Yong Chol, over the court's leniency when five policemen were sentenced in connection with his death on Saturday. Two officers were imprisoned for 15 years and the others were given eight, seven and five years. Mr Park, a Seoul National University student, died under questioning in January.

Mr Roh was harangued by relatives of political prisoners who staged a sit-down demonstration demanding the immediate release of political detainees. The Government has said it will start freeing detainees this week.

## Contras blamed for death of priest

From David Gollob, Managua

The death of a Roman Catholic priest, the first such casualty in six years of fighting in Nicaragua, has drawn an angry protest from the Government and put pressure on the Church hierarchy to speak out against the US-sponsored counter-revolutionary war.

Father Tomas Zavaleta, aged 47, a Salvadoran Franciscan, was killed last Friday evening when the lorry he was driving struck a landmine on a remote country road in Matagalpa province, 100 miles north-east of Managua, according to the head of the Franciscan Order in Nicaragua, Father Ignacio Urbina, who survived the blast. But he is paralysed by spinal injuries.

Two lay church workers also in the vehicle were seriously injured.

The Nicaraguan Government has blamed the attack on "mercenaries in the service of the US Government" — Sandinista jargon for the 15,000-strong Contra rebel army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel Salvatierra, the military commander of the Matagalpa region, described the attack as deliberate.

"The Contras let the lorry pass, and when it returned minutes later, they blew it up," he said.

According to diplomatic sources, the CIA has managed to stop the Contras using pressure-detached landmines, which cannot discriminate between military and civilian targets. Instead, the sources said, the Contras were now using only landmines operated by remote control. A Contra official contacted in Honduras said the report was "a lie".

The attack prompted a fiery letter of protest from the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, a Catholic priest, to his US

San José — Thousands of Panamanian women dressed in white and waving white handkerchiefs marched in sweltering heat through Panama City on Saturday in one of the biggest anti-government demonstrations seen in a month of political turmoil (Martha Honey writes).

The marchers, mainly upper and middle-class women from the opposition coalition, called for the removal of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama's military strongman, and a return to democracy. The US Senate made a similar demand last week.

Rumours persist that President Del Valle, installed through apparent election fraud, will soon resign.

counterpart, Mr George Shultz.

"How long will it take, Mr Secretary, for your Government to quench its thirst for blood?" Father D'Escoto said in the letter, in which he described the US policy of support for the Contra rebels as "Herodian". "You will not be able to elude divine justice," he said.

Father Zavaleta's body was brought to Managua for a Mass and vigil on Saturday, and was being flown to El Salvador for burial yesterday.

A spokesman for the Franciscans, Father William Morales, said Father Zavaleta had been working in Nicaragua for four months, promoting peasant farm co-operatives in rural areas affected by the war. He said the Franciscan Order had no political position with regard to the Sandinista regime, and only sought to relieve hunger and bring medical attention to the poor. Church officials were not available for comment.

The Nicaraguan Church is bitterly divided. The conservative Church hierarchy opposes the Sandinista revolution, while some priests, inspired by liberation theology, sympathize with its socialist goals. Four priests, including Father D'Escoto, serve in the Nicaraguan Government.

The incident is likely to be a setback for the Contra rebels.

## Greeks fall out over 'Colossus of Rhodes' find

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A gigantic row has broken out between the Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine — which has been encouraging speculation that its frogmen found the Colossus of Rhodes — and the Ministry of Culture, whose officials, responsible for archaeological research, dismiss the claim as at least a blunder.

Mr Stathis Alexandris, the Minister of Merchant Marine, told journalists in Piraeus on Saturday that, after a search lasting three weeks, coastguard frogmen had filmed what looked like the clenched, broken fist of a gigantic statue in 170ft of water some 750 yards off Rhodes harbor.

Mr Alexandris said the fragment, which had clearly carved fingers, was 71 in wide, 33 in thick and 35 in from the wrist to the first phalanx where the fingers were broken.

The Minister admitted that the operation was carried out under the guidance of a Dutch-born clairvoyant, Mrs Ann Dankbaar, now living in Australia, who insisted she could see the Colossus on the seabed there.

Mr Alexandris refused to commit himself and said it was up to the experts to decide if it was indeed the hand of the Colossus of Rhodes, a 100ft statue of the sun god Helios that was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, erroneously believed in medieval times to have straddled the harbour entrance.

What the minister did not say, however, was that on his orders the Rhodes authorities had prevented a team from the Culture Ministry's Department of Underwater Archaeology from examining the find, even after the minister had made his announcement, which prompted such jubilant

newspaper headlines here as "Colossus found after 2,000 years".

Mr George Papatheanopoulos, head of the Department of Underwater Archaeology, told *The Times*: "From the photographs and video film screened on television and the sketches published, I can say that this is definitely not the Colossus of Rhodes. For one thing, this object is made of porous stone, not of bronze as the statue sculpted by Hares of Lindos about 280 BC."

Officials of the Ministry of Merchant Marine suggested that what was found came from the core of the statue. Mr Papatheanopoulos was categorical. "Nonsense," he said. "There was nothing inside the statue of the Colossus except an iron frame."

The archaeologist said he did not believe the find was part of another large statue. "According to the dimen-

sions given, if this is a hand or a foot, it should have come from a figure no less than 178ft to 195ft high — something as tall as a 20-storey building," he explained. "I do not believe such statues existed even in Egypt."

Strabo, the geographer, and Pliny, the natural historian, had seen the Colossus as it lay "on the ground" in Rhodes several centuries after its collapse. It is assumed that after Rhodes came under the Arab Caliphate in AD 653, Saracens sold the bronze of the statue to merchants. Tradition has it that it was carried to the Near East on the backs of 980 camels.

Mr Papatheanopoulos said he would now wait until the object is hauled out of the sea. "I hope this is not a deliberate attempt to deceive Greek and international public opinion," he said.



# Five billion: the new space race

Illustrations by Geoffrey Sims / Paul Bryant



■ The population of the world is rising by 150 every minute.  
■ Soon it officially reaches five billion.  
■ In another 100 years it will be 10 billion

■ George Hill begins a series in three parts on the people problem

The more the merrier? Perhaps. But if two of our planet's five billion are to be added by the year 2000, the world's population will be 10 billion. The world's population is rising at a rate of 150 people every minute.

Twice as many people on earth as now: can that be anything but a pointer to a future in which the wealth of the developed countries is mocked, and threatened by recurrent famines in the most populous parts of the world? Will the shocking television images from Ethiopia and the Sudan become routine in the future?

But look at it another way. In a mere 37 years, the human family has contrived to double its numbers and at the same time to improve its average well-being. In diet, health, life expectancy, literacy and almost any other overall index of welfare, we have never had it so good. There is little reason to doubt that the resources of the earth are sufficient to support populations as large and larger than anything plausibly projected.

Growing evidence from many parts of the world reinforces the theory that societies spontaneously achieve population stability once they

reach a certain point of development. In this light, is the much-publicized international pressure to control population anything more than the hysterical suspicion of the haves towards the have-nots, backed by Western arrogance, spiced with more than a trace of racism, and fostering oppression and corruption where its influence falls?

Both pictures contain part of the truth, enough to send high-minded campaigners careering to extremes in their determination to save the world. The stakes are high and both sides argue with passionate urgency. So, like all the best family reunions, the party to celebrate the arrival of our five-billionth cousin will be the occasion for the forthright exchange of home truths and the airing of long-nursed grievances.

Since the Second World War we are in a situation where whole regions of the world are beginning to slide into decline in living conditions and in their ability to feed themselves. The further that process continues, the less ability these regions will have to reverse it.

There is no population crisis, none," insists Lord Bauer, the Emeritus Professor of Economics at Cambridge.

"For the first time since the Second World War we are in a situation where whole regions of the world are beginning to slide into decline in living conditions and in their ability to feed themselves. The further that process continues, the less ability these regions will have to reverse it."

Cash crops and market forces are his preferred remedies. But the cash crops are often in glut, and those with little to trade have little access to the market. Doctrinal hostility towards contraception and abortion underlies some, but not all, of the resistance to campaigns for population control. The American Professor Julian L. Simon, the most articulate presenter of the opposition case, favours birth control, but in *The Theory of Population and Economic Growth*, published this year, he insists that development is associated with high population density,

and that humanity will always rise to the challenge of growth. It is a high-risk argument.

The population lobby still suffers the penalties of having been caught out crying wolf in the early seventies. Its propaganda, based on false assumptions about reserves of essential resources, reached its shrillest just as the immediate urgency of the problem began to decline. The "green revolution" boosted food production in developed countries and in many developing ones, to the point where the world economy is now plagued more by food gluts than shortages. Rising prosperity and better education in these countries were followed by clear signs that heading growth was coming to an end.

Many will still suffer massive population growth for decades to come. In some, up to 40 per cent of the population is still under 15. Even if every couple in those countries suddenly decided to have just two children, the population would go on rising for at least a generation.

It is chiefly prosperity that seems to lead to smaller families. The link is so widespread that demographers feel justified in looking at today's changes in family size and predicting that China's population



**'The problems of Third World countries are due to errors by their governments'**

LORD BAUER, above

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### CHINA'S DELICATE EXPERIMENT



China syndrome: a bilingual poster extolling restraint

China has shown that a country can achieve dramatic changes in its population prospects very quickly. But its story raises doubts as to whether many countries possess the cohesion, discipline, and ruthlessness which lie behind the achievement — and whether it can be sustained for long, even in China.

Ten years ago, the number of Chinese seemed likely to rise to five billion next century. It was a prospect guaranteeing a return of the age-old spectre of famine. Now the population is expected to stabilise at 1.5 billion. But this spectacular achievement has involved a heavy human cost.

The numbers of boys and girls recorded in China's 1982 census give grounds for suspicion that under the country's rigorous one-child family policy, imposed in 1979, the parents of as many as 250,000 baby girls killed them or let them die because they were determined that their only child should be a boy.

Last year the rule was relaxed to allow some couples in many inland areas to have a second child if their first was a girl. But this helped the birthrate to rise, and last year's population increase of 14 million was slightly above what the planners wanted if the country was to fulfil its stated aim of entering the next

century with 1.2 billion people. However, there has recently been some further relaxation, as China's rulers have grown concerned by signs, especially in the Shanghai area, that the abrupt skewing of the generations may disrupt traditional systems of family support.

Rising rural living standards are accelerating the increase. As peasants have grown wealthier, they have felt freer to bear the penalties the system imposes on those who have more children than allowed. National figures show that 75 per cent of couples of child-bearing age have two or more children.

The longing for children is so intense that it can be restrained only by propaganda, incentives, peer-group pressure and close personal supervision.

In a country where sanitary towels are virtually unknown, some lavatory attendants have been said to check on women's use of toilet paper as a way of monitoring menstrual cycles in order to exercise prompt pressure for abortions.

### TOMORROW

**Crisis in the city: the never-ending nightmare that is Mexico City**

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caring  
...in so many ways.



Founder, Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, F.C. OM, DSO, DFC.

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There are 76 Cheshire Homes in the United Kingdom and a further 147 in 45 countries throughout the world. All of them have been made possible by the efforts of dedicated volunteers and by generous charitable donations.

We also reach out to elderly and disabled people living in their own homes, and to families with a handicapped member. Twenty-three Family Support Services in England provide vital part-time help for them at crucial times of the day — a lifeline indeed. But many, many more of these services are needed to plug the yawning gaps in state provision.

It also runs Park House, Sandringham, a country house hotel specially designed and equipped to provide holidays for the disabled all the year round, on the Sandringham Royal Estate.

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مكتبة النجف



# Proof that Epson's new laser printer can make anything look good.

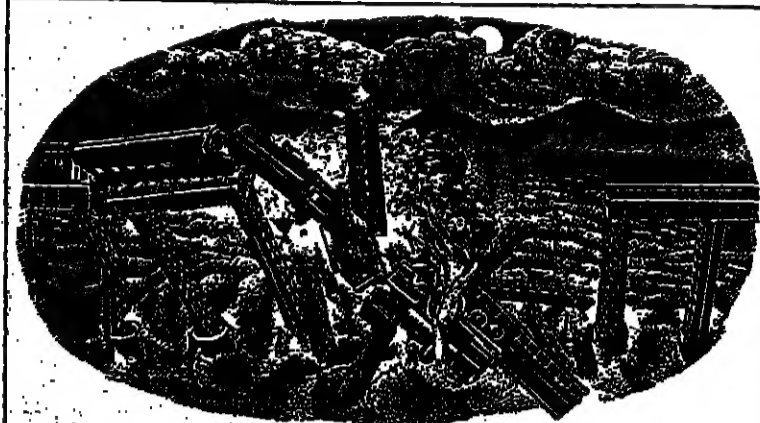
Not everyone can be a great writer like what Shakespeare was. But with the new Epson GQ-3500 laser printer, anyone can make their work look outstanding — however rotten it's wrote. The GQ-3500 produces professional-quality artwork with fully-formed headlines, typeset copy and superb graphics that will put any typed-and-photocopied effort to shame.

Moreover, it can do this far faster and cheaper than any design studio or 'pronto-printing' shop.

One man who could certainly have done with it was the 19th-century Scottish poet William McGonagall.

For reasons that will become obvious, he could not get anyone to publish his 'Poetic Gems' and so had to pay a local printer to do the job.

If he'd had a GQ-3500 on his desktop, however, he could have published them himself and made them look as impressive as this:



THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER

Beautiful Railway Bridge of the Silvery Tay!  
Alas! I am very sorry to say  
That ninety lives have been taken away  
On the last Sabbath day of 1879,  
Which will be remembered for a very long time...

THE BATTLE OF EL-TEN

Ye sons of Great Britain, I think no shame  
To write in praise of brave General Graham!  
Whose name will be handed down to posterity without any stigma,  
Because, at the battle of El-Ten, he defeated Osman Digna...

THE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF ROBERT ALLAN, THE FIREMAN

It was in the year of 1888, and on October the fourteenth day,  
That a fire broke out in a warehouse, and for hours blazed away;  
And the warehouse, now destroyed, was occupied by the Messrs  
R. White, Hill & Co.,  
Situated in Buchanan Street, in the City of Glasgow...

JENNY CARRISTER, THE HEROINE OF LUCKNOW-MINE

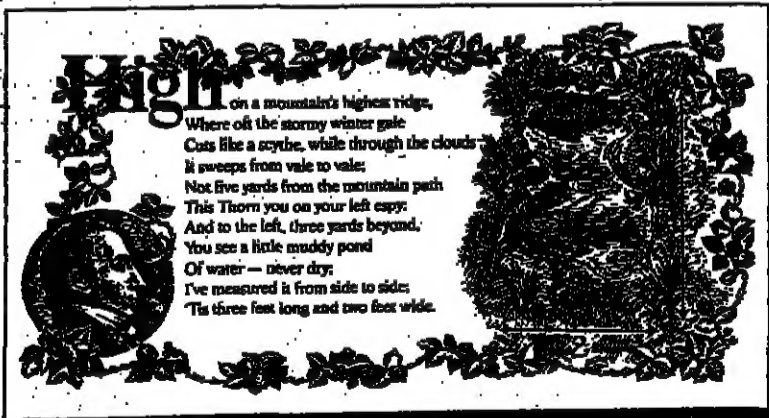
A heroic story I will unfold,  
Concerning Jenny Carrister, a heroine bold;  
Who lived in Australia, at a gold mine called Lucknow,  
And Jenny was beloved by the the miners, somehow...

Since McGonagall was such a prolific poet, and because his compositions tended to be great in length (if not in quality), he would doubtless have appreciated the speed of the GQ-3500. (It prints six A4 pages per minute.)

And being a canny Scot, he would also have approved of its modest price — a mere £1,795 (RRP, excluding VAT but including a Hewlett Packard emulation card which would cost around £125 to buy separately).

Yet William McGonagall was not the only poet whose work would have benefited from laser printing.

In the following bathetic extract from 'The Thorn', William Wordsworth shows just why people left him to wander lonely as a cloud.



At least with the GQ-3500, Wordsworth could have illustrated his concern for the puddle's exact dimensions with an accurate diagram of it.

Several present-day novelists spring to mind whose work would be greatly improved by laser printing.

But rather than risk a heavy libel suit, we have again chosen a writer from the 19th century.

Here are the opening lines of two novels by Edward George Earle Bulwer-Lytton — and as you will see, they need far more than the usual printer graphics, such as bar graphs and pie charts, to make them look good:



"It was a dark and stormy night; the rain fell in torrents — except at occasional intervals, when it was checked by a violent gust of wind which swept up the streets (for it is in London that our scene lies), rattling along the housetops, and fiercely agitating the scanty flame of the lamps that struggled against the darkness."

From 'Paul Clifford' (1830).

"Ho, Diomed, well met! Do you sup with Glaucus tonight?" said a young man of small stature, who wore his tunic in those loose and effeminate folds which proved him to be a gentleman and a coxcomb."

From 'The Last Days of Pompeii' (1834).

Surprisingly, Bulwer-Lytton was second in popularity only to Charles Dickens in his day.

Today, he is chiefly remembered as the inspiration for the Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest, held every year in the United States.

The aim is to write the worst possible opening sentence for an imaginary novel — and the following entries were awfully successful:



The camel died quite suddenly on the second day, and Selena trotted suitably and, buffing her already impeccable nails — not for the first time since the journey began — pondered snidely if this would dissolve into a vignette of minor inconveniences like all the other holidays spent with Basil.

He was a Portuguese who had never fished and she was a Chinese who couldn't cook rice; he had enough hair on his chest to make a coat for a very small Hungarian and the way she kissed it made him wonder why.

Pignother had hidden his misanthropic in the mothcrotch, and now he had taken the beautiful and magical Mekhken and her infant Irnyip there, too, and they all trembled as they heard the fearful chieftains of the invading Hrnwews just above.

You will notice that each entry has been produced in a different typeface. Changing between the seven resident fonts on the GQ-3500 is even simpler than McGonagall, thanks to the LED 'Selectype' panel on the front — and other fonts can easily be engaged by inserting special 'credit cards' into slots on the side of the machine.

In a previous Epson advertisement, we suggested that the near-silent SQ-2500 ink-jet printer was the only machine that the near-silent President Calvin Coolidge would have allowed in his office.

However, the GQ-3500 is so quiet, he would surely have approved of this as well.

For making bad writing look good, though, it would have been of more use to Coolidge's immediate predecessor in the White House:



Warren G. Harding,  
President of the  
United States 1921-1923.

## HARDING

"I would like the government, to do all it can to mitigate, then, in understanding, the mutuality of interest, in concern for the common good, our tasks will be solved."

"I have had the good intention to write you a letter ever since you left, but the pressure of things has prevented, speeches to prepare and deliver, and seeing people, make a very exacting penalty of trying to be in politics."

"I carry no bitterness in my heart which dates from 1912."

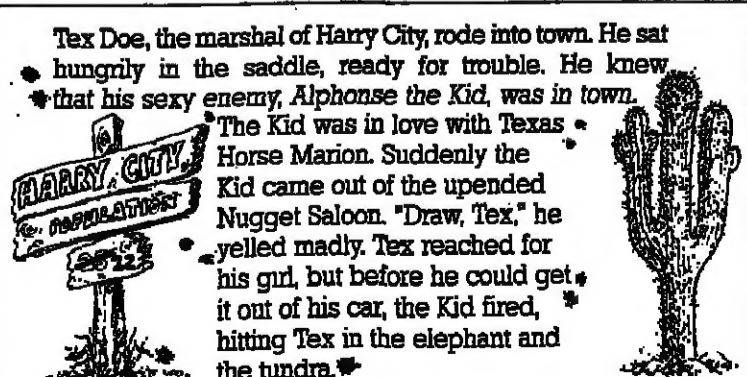
"America's present need is not heroics but healing; not nostrums but normalcy."

"Progress is not proclamation nor palaver. It is not pretence nor play on prejudice. It is not the perturbation of a people passion-wrought, nor a promise proposed."

The GQ-3500 is certainly very flexible. It has an IBM character set fitted as standard, and both parallel and serial interface options are available to allow it to work with virtually any computer.

Gilbert Bohuslav should have used one with his DEC PDP 11/70 in Houston, Texas.

He had managed to teach it how to play chess — but when he tried to get it to write a Western story, this was the result:



Tex Doe, the marshal of Harry City, rode into town. He sat hungrily in the saddle, ready for trouble. He knew that his sexy enemy, Alphonse the Kid, was in town.

The Kid was in love with Texas Horse Marion. Suddenly the Kid came out of the upended Nugget Saloon. "Draw, Tex," he yelled madly. Tex reached for his gun, but before he could get it out of his car, the Kid fired, hitting Tex in the elephant and the tundra.

As Tex fell, he pulled out his own chess board and shot the Kid 35 times in the King. The Kid dropped in a pool of whisky. "Aha," Tex said, "I hated to do it but he was on the wrong side of the Queen."

Hardly a memorable composition, you will agree — but with the help of all the graphics stored in its own powerful 640K memory (expandable to 1.5Mb), the GQ-3500 does make it appear accomplished.

Like all Epson printers, the GQ-3500 has a full international character set built in, which would have made it perfect for Pedro Carolino.

He was a Portuguese who spoke no English — but he did not allow this to stop him from writing a phrasebook with the help of his Portuguese-French and French-English dictionaries.

Portuguese
English

Preface

We expect then, who the little book (for the care what we wrote him, and for her typographical correction) that may be worth the expectation of the studious persons, and especially of the Youth, at which we dedicate him particularly.

Familiar Phrases

A qué horas se janta?  
Toucaí-vos ou touque-se.  
Nunca devemos zombar dos infelizes.  
Vós cantais do Vm. cánta muito bem.  
Estão encasacado ou encasacado.

At what a clock dine him?  
Dress your hairs.  
It must never to laugh of the unhappies.  
You sing not very deal well.  
I am encasched cold.

Idiotisms and Proverbs.

Por dinheiro baila o perro.  
Vale pesado é ouro.  
A cavalo dado não se o olha para o dente.  
Pedra moedeira nunca mofo a cubita.  
Não tem eira, tem rama de figueira.

Nothing some money, nothing of Swiss.  
He is valuable his weight's gold.  
A horse beard don't look him the tooth.  
The more one roll not heap up not foam.  
He is beggar as a church rat.

Familiar Dialogue.

Venho ver se ávós móveis; quero mobilizar um aposento.  
Aqui achará Vm. lócos de de qué precioso.  
Essa móva de salão, com damascado cruazado, é completo?  
Sim, senhor.  
Não me parece novo.  
Tá não diga: sabe das mãos do fabricante.  
Tem Vm. espelhos?  
De qué tamanho de qué?  
De quatro pés, são pollegadas de largo, e ávós d'alvura, póvco mais ou menos.

I come to see yours furniture, I have a apartment to furnish.  
You will find to my store house whole that you want.  
It is complete this parlour furniture in damask crimson?  
Yes, sir.  
It seems no the new.  
Pardon me, it comes workman's hands.  
Have you some glasses?  
Which glasses want you lie?  
I want almost four feet six thumbs wide's, over seven of long.

On the subject of size, the GQ-3500 has a height of only 8.46 thumbs, has one foot 3.9 thumbs wide's and one foot 4.4 of long. This makes it the most compact laser printer you can buy.

The list of possible applications is virtually endless. You can use the GQ-3500 to print anything from simple memos and letters to full-blown official documents. It can even make government regulations appear interesting:

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

Regulation 3 of the Local Government (Allowances) Regulations 1974 ('the 1974 regulations') (S.I. 1974/447) made provision prescribing the amounts of attendance and financial loss allowances payable to members of local authorities. Regulation 3 of the Local Government (Allowances) (Amendment) Regulations 1981 ('the 1981 regulations') (S.I. 1981/30) substituted a new regulation for regulation 3 of the 1974 regulations. Regulation 3 of the Local Government (Allowances) (Amendment) Regulations 1982 ('the 1982 regulations') (S.I. 1982/225) further amended regulation 3 of the 1974 regulations, with effect from 8 March 1982, by increasing the maximum rates of attendance and financial loss allowances. Regulation 7 of the 1982 regulations would have revoked both regulations 3 and 5 of the 1981 regulations (regulation 5 being a regulation revoking earlier spent regulations) with effect from 1st April 1982. These regulations preserve regulations 3 and 5 of the 1981 regulations by revoking regulation 7 of the 1982 regulations.

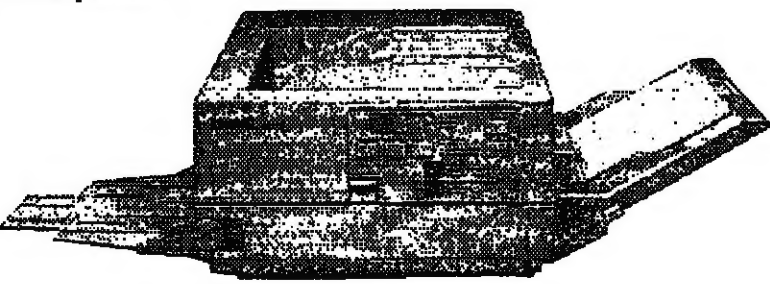
Unfortunately, it cannot save them from being as comprehensible as the average computer manual.

(The GQ-3500, on the other hand, is extremely easy to operate and maintain — though as you would expect of an Epson, it is exceptionally reliable.)

You have now seen the proof that laser printing can make even the worst writing appear polished — so just imagine what it could do for yours.

Find out more about the GQ-3500 by writing to: Epson (U.K.) Limited, Freepost, Birmingham B37 5BR. (Alternatively, call up Prestel \*280# or ring 0800 289622 free of charge.)

You could soon be looking gooder in print than you ever think possible.



EPSON

Bulwer-Lytton Contest entries reproduced from 'It was a Dark and Stormy Night' ed. Scott Rice (1984); 'Explanatory Note' from 'Gobbledygook' by the Plain English Campaign (1984).



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Doubles players

The three Labour, two Tory and three Northern Ireland MPs who also occupy seats in the European Parliament are heading off to Strasbourg for the last week of its current session. Though they get paid only their Commons salary plus one third again, there is an incentive to keep up their Eurowork. Members who fail to make it to at least half of the coming year's sessions will be forced to pay back half of their generous £1,500-a-month office allowance. The dual MPs I have been chatting to are anxious to maintain their double life until the 1989 European elections. "It is the age of the plane and the telephone," Tory John Marshall told me. The three Labour members have little choice about the matter: Labour's NEC has decided against holding by-elections. Perhaps to make it clear that he does not see Europe as a gravy train, Bob Cryer, the new Labour MP for Bradford South, is giving the extra £6,166 he gets as MEP for Sheffield to his constituency parties.

### Spit spat

NBC has cancelled the American version of *Spitting Image* after just four shows. Although the final episode reached number 13 in the television ratings, network chiefs decided the show's popularity did not justify its huge expense. "It was said that if we had been ninth then it would have been different," John Lloyd, the producer, tells me. The attempt to tailor British satire for America was hardly a waste of time, however. Lloyd says the show received reviews he would have been embarrassed for his mother to write. Just as important, it succeeded in causing offence. A story based on the premise that Ronald Reagan could not tell the difference between ordering a pizza and ordering a nuclear attack attracted the second greatest number of complaints received by NBC last year. "Only the news coverage of Iran beat us," says Lloyd.

© Clement Freud, who lost his Cambridge seat in the election, has applied for the editorship of *Punch*. "My ambition is for it to enjoy a circulation bigger than my vote," he says. That was 25,555. Someone should point out to him before the interview that *Punch* sells almost 65,000 copies.

### Magnus opus

Territorial Army soldiers chosen to mount the guard of honour at today's opening of the Manx parliament have been facing an additional, linguistic, difficulty. President Vigdis Finnbogadóttir of Iceland, an island which can challenge the Isle of Man's claim to having the world's oldest parliament, is a guest and protocol has it that the guard greet him in his native tongue. Happily, I am told, the commanding officer has been rescued from embarrassment by Magnus Magnusson. A regular visitor to the island and possibly the world's only professional Icelandic speaker, Magnusson has agreed to prepare him a few words.

### BARRY FANTONI



"Oh no, this isn't an AIDS test, it's for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome"

### Top draw

New York architect Ian Woodner's decision to display his fine collection of Old Master drawings at the Royal Academy this summer is not only good news for the gallery's visitors. In the spirit of boundless generosity that befits a multi-millionaire he is celebrating the show by inviting the crème de la crème of London's art world to not one but two bashes this week. The first, tomorrow at Apsley House (which used to boast the capital's most famous address: Number One, London), is a white-tie affair; the second, at Claridge's on Wednesday, merely black tie.

### Old school

It has been some time since the word "student" has conjured the image of a bottle-throwing anarchist. The students I meet want to work in Futures and regard Geoffrey Collier as a much misunderstood man. But the old caricature seems to be dying hard for Air Vice-Marshal Basil Lock, the Cabinet Office's security adviser. Giving evidence to a House of Commons committee recently, he warned of "incursions by thieves, vandals or students or psycho-ceramics, by which I mean the crackpots of the world." If I were the NUS president, I'd sue.

# Partnerships that build cities

by David Trippier

Nobody believes that there is an overnight solution to the problems of inner-urban areas. What is depressing, for someone who comes from the north of what is erroneously described as the "north-south divide", is that all too often rhetoric gets in the way of co-operation, and genuine opportunities for growth and enterprise are rejected.

I do believe that the government has not been given sufficient credit for the policies of practical caring that have been put into effect over the past eight years. Since 1979 more than £3,500 million has been invested in urban areas through the inner-city programmes. This includes over £400 million in public expenditure in London and Merseyside docklands, leading to private investment commitments of £2,200 million. This is not just throwing money at the problem; it is directly creating jobs, improving the environment and rebuilding communities.

We have achieved what amounts to a revolution in housing since 1979. A dramatic increase in home ownership has created a sense of belonging and pride in local communities. And the Queen's Speech raised the curtain on further radical mea-

sures to restore tenant choice and improve urban housing. There has also been a remarkable recovery by the construction industry from the difficult days of the early 1980s. Output has increased for five successive years and forecasters are now pointing to the growth continuing until at least the end of the decade.

We look to the private sector to play a major role in the regeneration of inner-cities. There is a particularly important part for the construction industry to play in helping to identify areas of potential, using its expertise in partnership with others to bring development to fruition.

Partnership is very much the key to success. I have been very encouraged by the co-operation with the building societies and other financial institutions typified by the Phoenix Initiative, led by Sir Colin Connors and the Building Materials Producers, which has the support of the Building Employers Confederation and is putting together some exciting development projects in the north-west and elsewhere.

Whitehall-watchers seem baffled by the fact that more than one

government department takes an interest in urban policy. This should not be so baffling to the residents of our inner-cities because for them it is all too evident that urban problems have to be tackled on a variety of fronts: housing, jobs, the environment, education, health and law and order are all vital components in the "inner-city problem".

Confrontation makes for good copy. But talk of by-passing local authorities can sometimes obscure the fact that behind the smoke-screen of rhetoric there is a great deal of co-operation between central and local government. Where local authorities are prepared to work with the grain of government policy there are exciting opportunities for joint projects. Through Urban Development Grants, for example, which involves a 25 per cent contribution by local authorities, capital development projects will create over 25,000 permanent jobs, involving 15,000 man-years of construction and the re-use of 1,000 acres of urban land.

The sad thing is that whereas authorities like Birmingham, Nottingham and Oldham have made excellent use of Urban Develop-

ment Grant other areas in which the same potential exists have slammed the door on the chance of bringing substantial prosperity to local residents. Those authorities should have it on their conscience that they have willfully destroyed potential investment or diverted it elsewhere.

This year we have set up five new Urban Development Corporations, in Trafford Park, Tyne and Wear, the Black Country, Teesside and Cardiff Bay. These new UDCs will spend over £300 million in public money in the next six to seven years, renewing the infrastructure of their areas, reclaiming land, renovating buildings, creating new job opportunities and, most important of all, attracting private capital, to create self-sustaining growth.

None of the local authorities in these areas have opposed the creation of UDCs and most have welcomed them. Partly this is through the natural inclination not to look a gift-horse in the mouth, but it also represents a more significant development: the realization that the right culture has to be created for industry and commerce to flourish.

The author is Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## Two men under tyranny

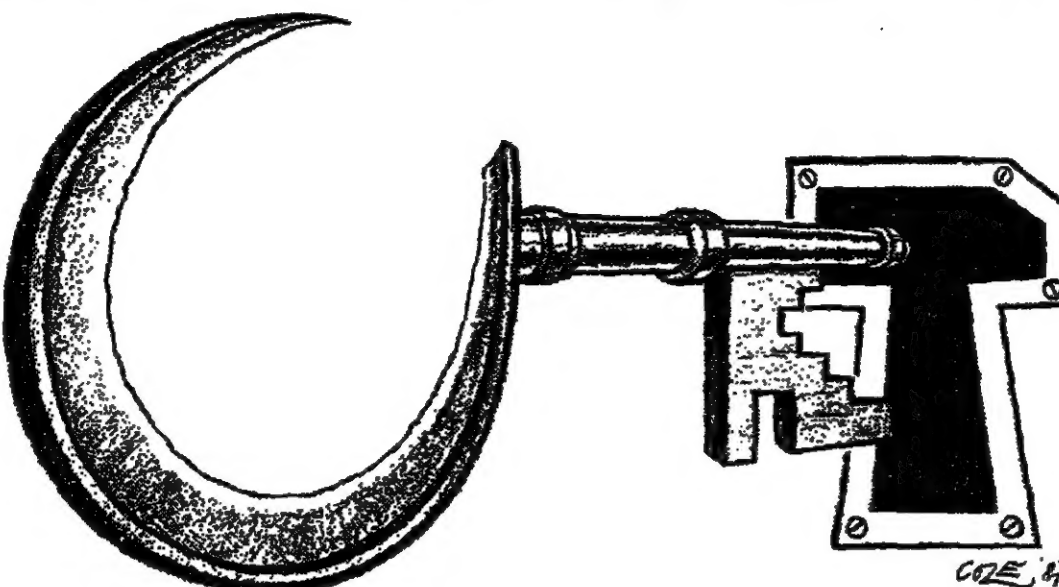
As I have already made clear, in judging the intentions, domestic and international, of Mr Gorbachev, I shall believe that he is the avenger who has come to bring peace to the world and democracy to his country when, and only when, he embarks upon policies which admit of no other interpretation. Everything he has done internally so far can be as easily attributed to a wish to make Russia free as to a wish to make Russia just as unfree but more efficient; everything he has done externally can likewise be interpreted as reflecting either his desire to bring the superpowers' nuclear confrontation to an end, or his intention to make his half of it more powerful and impregnable. In short, I am a glasnostic.

What is more, I am an entirely pragmatic one. A few Soviet political prisoners have been released, and some permitted to leave the country; the monthly total of Soviet Jews allowed to emigrate is pitifully small, especially when measured against the hundreds of thousands who want to go, but the numbers have undoubtedly increased. Whether such concessions are made for propaganda purposes or as a form of contrition, they are welcome as far as I am concerned, glasnost is as glasnost does.

But if I am right to rejoice in the release of that heroic and honourable man Dr Koryagin (who spent years in a concentration camp because he would not conceal the fact that dissidents who had been sent to a psychiatric prison were entirely sane), I would be false to my glasnosticism if I did not condemn the continued detention, under similar abominable conditions, of those who remain. Today I want to discuss the fate of two men; their cases are no different from others who still suffer, or who have suffered and have now got out, but it is necessary, in these matters, to start somewhere, lest we do not start at all. So let Nizamedin Akhmetov and Leonid Borodin stand as two prisoners of conscience who represent all of that suffering multitude. Borodin has just been released, following a sustained campaign in the West, halfway through a 10-year sentence; Akhmetov is still behind the barbed wire.

Borodin was born in 1938; Akhmetov 10 years later. Both were already in political trouble by the time they were 18. Borodin for his membership of a student group which met to discuss freedom in a religious context; Akhmetov for participating in a similar group based on national identity; Akhmetov is a Muslim, Borodin a Christian.

For his Christian witness, Borodin, a schoolteacher, was sentenced in 1967 to six years' imprisonment in a concentration camp; he repeatedly went on hunger strike as a protest at the inhuman treatment that other prisoners were undergoing. Eventually, he was sent to the terrible Vladimir prison. At the end of his sentence, when he was of course



It is worth recording the precise details of the offence for which Akhmetov got five years. It was for writing on the wall of his cell: The USSR is a Prison of Peoples

out of his job, he began to write and publish in *samiizdat*; he compounded his offence by his extraordinary temerity in sending Solzhenitsyn a birthday telegram.

In May, 1982, Borodin was arrested again, at a church; he was held for a full year before being tried (which, incidentally, is contrary to Soviet "law") on the usual catch-all charge of "anti-Soviet agitation". Sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, followed by five of internal exile, he was put in the Perm "strict regime" camp, the worst in all the modern gulag. His health deteriorated; he contracted a stomach ulcer, vitamin deficiency disease, arthritis and a hernia. For a time he was moved from the concentration camp to a Moscow prison, which at least made it possible for his wife to visit him. But he was then returned to Perm.

Akhmetov's story is similar to Borodin's; indeed, there is a family likeness among most of the persecutions in the Soviet Union of those who speak out for righteousness's sake. But he has suffered more than most. He was imprisoned in 1966, for two years, but not released at the expiry of his sentence. In 1969, still in prison, and in solitary confinement, he was prosecuted on more of the usual charges, and this time sentenced to seven years with hard labour, in a concentration camp, to be followed by five years of internal exile. In 1972, he took part in a protest (non-violent) about the conditions of his imprisonment, and was sentenced to another five years' hard labour. It is worth recording the precise details of the offence for which he got five years. It was for writing on the wall of his cell: "The USSR is a Prison of Peoples."

Nothing more was heard of him for some years, but in 1979 a letter from him was found in West Germany; it had been smuggled out in a cargo of timber the year before. In it, he expressly renounced violence, but begged the West for help. Later, he managed to smuggle out another letter, this one addressed to the Madrid sessions of the Helsinki Conference. For this, he was viciously beaten up; he is believed to have developed thrombosis in both legs. He was then sent to a psychiatric prison in Kazakhstan. Later, he was transferred to another such "hospital" in Chelyabinsk, where he still is.

In 1984 he smuggled out another letter; this one took two years to make its way to the West. It is too long to quote in full, but excerpts will give some idea of what kind of suffering Akhmetov is experiencing, and what kind of man he is:

I fear that you may read my letter like a letter from a madhouse... But I fear even more that they will use the extra strong drugs on me and turn me into an idiot... I am absolutely without rights, depersonalized, indeed dehumanized. Can you imagine what it's like to be a "socially dangerous, mentally ill person" in our country - and even worse, to be an "especially dangerous state criminal" and an "especially dangerous recidivist" like me? There is only one way to escape all this torment (except the torments of conscience), only one way of crawling out of here - that is to betray myself and get out, but no longer as Nizamedin Akhmetov. No, that means that they will grind Nizamedin Akhmetov to nothingness on the millstone of "state security". Of course I am not ill. Yet I am in an

institution which has all the means of making me ill... It is horrible - an unbearable continuous torment, this so-called "treatment". The "medicines" they feed and inject me with, Sana would have loved to buy for his hell... And I am afraid of not holding out, my will-power is not unlimited. But how could I live after that, despising myself... I know I'm referred to as someone who slanders his country... I love my Motherland, because I love my mother, my home, my country, my people. And whoever tries to part me from my Motherland, and to cause strife between us, is my hangman.

Earlier this year, two more letters were received from him. In the first, he describes in more detail the drug tortures inflicted upon him, and adds: "I am losing my ability to think"; on the back of the letter (which was written on a piece of wrapping-paper), another hand had added: "This letter was handed to me through the hospital window. He pleaded with me to give it to you."

That simple act of humanity - for whoever passed Akhmetov's letter on would have known that he risked his life by doing so - is itself testimony to the truth that tyranny cannot last for ever, when it breeds such courage in its own rotting body. But Akhmetov may not be able to wait for the day of liberation, because in his most recent letter of all, he records the following:

On the night of March 6-7, without any reason or cause, I was beaten by five drunken orderlies. My left eye was disfigured, the right side of my forehead was lacerated, and I sustained traumas of the head, chest and liver. I hope I'll live, but I have suffered irreparable damage to my health... First they beat me in the ward, then they dragged me in my shorts to the washroom, they beat me in the corridor and in the lavatory. They beat me for two and a half hours. Now I am barely able to walk.

That is the reality of the Soviet Union. No doubt the apologists will sing their song even more loudly; I think it is safer to believe in reality until reality changes.

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## Serbia, the needle pointing to change

sponse to party initiatives. At the other end of the spectrum, Bosnia is mentioned to me in Yugoslavia in hushed tones as a bastion of un-reconstructed neo-Stalinism. The other republics are in between. Serbia is nearest to the openness of Slovenia and much of Serbian opinion is taking advantage of this to widen the limits.

At first sight, this might seem to be a recipe for confusion and stagnation. In fact, there are signs that the political elite put together by President Tito in his last decade is under growing pressure to change. This change does not have to be negative.

The result of Tito's purge of 1973-1974 was to promote a generation of rather narrow minded activists to power. Their decade and a half in control has seen both the transfer of power to the republics and an extraordinary

economic decline. The system is crying out for reform, but the elite largely refuses to countenance it.

But there have been three crucial developments. First, Tito's death removed the pivot of the system. He was the one institution that could make it function, simply by overriding republican and other interests.

Next, popular attitudes have changed. Fifteen years ago criticism of the system was confined to a few Marxist intellectuals around the journal *Pravda*; today much of the intelligentsia agrees with popular opinion that radical change cannot be avoided. Finally, there is widespread agreement that the changes must include the political leadership and system if the economy is to be made more efficient.

Many in positions of power, left over from the 1970s, prefer

straightforward, unequivocal categories, where simple problems have simple solutions and the order does not change. This is where the Slovenian experiment assumes its real significance.

The political order in Slovenia is, on paper, much the same as in any other Yugoslav republic. The fact that this can be made to operate with a degree of openness that accepts criticism, lives with accountability and is prepared to take the public into its confidence and yet not collapse into anarchy is vital evidence that democratization need not mean the end of the existing order.

For this is where the central obstacle to reform lies - the existing political elite is reluctant in the extreme to face up to the proposition that reform must mean political, as well as economic, change. The Serbian demonstrations are a warning of what could happen if political remedies are delayed.

George Schöpfunglin

The author teaches East European politics at the London School of Economics.

T.E. Utley

## Ulster's choice at last laid bare

The first reaction of Ulster's well-wishers to last week's *Unionist* report called *An End to Drift* should be one of intense alarm. True, the Unionists now seem willing to discuss the province's future with Mrs Thatcher and Tom King, the Northern Ireland Secretary, without insisting that the Anglo-Irish agreement first be abrogated. However, in view of their manifest failure so far to make any impression on the British government, they were bound sooner or later to adopt new tactics.

What is significant about the report (which, incidentally, clearly reveals the hand of Frank Millar, a young and brilliant Ulster politician) is that, for the first time, the constitutional Unionist parties are publicly facing the question: "What will happen if agreement with Westminster eventually proves to be impossible?" What is more, they supply the answer: "Ulster's Unionists will seek total independence from the United Kingdom - first by constitutional means, but if those fail, others would no doubt be adopted."

Why, then, should this alarm the British government? Would it not be delighted to get rid of an expensive and disheartening commitment? I think not. The separation of Ulster from the rest of the kingdom might well spark demands for similar constitutional changes in Scotland and even Wales. It could preface the total dissolution of the kingdom.

What is more, however carefully constructed, an independent Ulster would rapidly develop into a nervous, bigoted and unstable Protestant state. To accept it would be to renounce our obligations to the Roman Catholic minority; that, I agree, is simply a moral point, but the British are still bothered about their public reputation for cherishing morals. The existence of such a state a few miles from our shores would be a strategic danger.

As far as Dublin is concerned, the reasons for alarm are even clearer. An independent Ulster would put paid to the dream of Irish unity. That, of course, never has been anything more than a dream, but it is one which is essential to the comfort of southern Irishmen to entertain. There is no way in which Charles Haughey could accept an independent Ulster without condemning himself forever in the eyes of his compatriots.

It is for these reasons that, precisely because of its alarming character, the Unionist report should be welcomed. It has postulated for the first time the true proposition that the only alternative to the continued presence of Ulster in the United Kingdom

(a presence which requires the consent of her people) is not Irish unity but independence for the Six Counties. This is the stark truth which, for years, British policy has been dedicated to ignoring. It is now publicly displayed; that is a thoroughly healthy development.

It has become urgent, therefore, for the British government to consider how Ulster can be kept in the kingdom. To achieve that, certain conditions must be fulfilled. The most blatantly offensive elements in the Anglo-Irish agreement (such as the presence of southern Irish civil servants on Northern Irish soil) must be removed. London and Dublin must revert to the idea presented years ago by Mr Haughey (then disastrously abandoned by Dr FitzGerald) that British-Irish co-operation must be concentrated not on the government of Northern Ireland but on the totality of relationships within the British Isles; that it must be reciprocal, must improve security within the province and must not involve any admission by Britain that the Irish republic is the authorized protector of the Catholic minority in the north. Southern Irish governments will, of course, always insist that is their role, but there is no reason why Britain should publicly subscribe to that view.

If any sort of Anglo-Irish agreement is to survive (and it must) there must be some sort of compensation concession to the Unionists. They must be given a substantial measure of representative local government or administrative devolution, plus, of course, special protection for the interests of the minority.

The terrible irony is that a settlement of this kind would have been perfectly possible before Hillsborough was negotiated. I explained the limits within which it would have to be framed to Mr Prior, who understood them, to Mr Hurd (who did not listen) and to Mr King, who arrived too late on the scene to do anything about it. The question now is whether Mr King - a good Unionist, an honest and intelligent man - will have the flexibility necessary to make use of the small initiative the Unionists have mounted.

I think it a pity that Mrs Thatcher (who is said to regard Ulster as a penal settlement to which, during ministerial leanings, she did not send John Biffen there. He understands the question and is a solid, unsentimental Unionist. As it is, relegated to the back benches, the chances are that he will increasingly devote himself to the advocacy of trite, "compassionate" causes. I would rather he had been given a healthy interest, and one which might greatly benefit the kingdom.

however... Philip Howard

## Bloody Bill's heroic breed

Teachers are getting smaller, in the same way that policemen are getting younger. Where are the giants of yesteryear? When Bloody Bill's shadow fell across Lower Sixpenny, peacock members of Pop stiffened to attention, and susceptible small boys burst into tears. Yet because of him I can still do sums in my head fast.

Some buffoon once put a coloured picture of Betty Grable among the Latin verses to see what effect it would have upon that dry stick, Dippy Simpson. When he came to it, without flinching or looking up, he said drily: "Oh dear, that will be two Georgics before lock-up, Howard." Yet because of him, I still read Virgil. Richard Martineau once said in his melancholy, high-pitched voice: "Remember, there are only two things in life that really matter: friends and gardens." Small boy's mouth fell open at being addressed as equal. Because of him I know that the greatest writing is in Greek.

Dr Richard Busby was headmaster of Westminster from 1640. He kept his hat on while showing Charles II around his school. When asked why, he replied: "It would not do for my boys to suppose that there existed in the world any greater man than Dr Busby." Busby was a cock sparrow of a man. In a coffee house a huge baronet addressed him: "May I pass to my seat, O giant?" "Certainly, O pygmy," said the Head. Baronet, sheepishly: "My expression alluded to the size of your intellect." Busby: "And my expression to the size of yours."

But for years now the English have treated their teachers like dirt, undervalued and underpaid them. It may be a folk vestige of Norman anti-intellectual snobbery. On the Continent a teacher is called Herr Professor or Doctor, and esteemed as one of the most important members of the community. Our future is in the hands of our teachers, just as we are what we are because of those old giant and giantess teachers of a generation ago. The English have traditionally treated their teachers and governesses, Jane Eyres and beaks as creatures less intimate than their cooks, and less important than their gamekeepers.

We have to change all that. That is why today we salute JACT on its 25th anniversary. The Joint Association of Classical Teachers has seen its subjects decline from being the king and queen of the curriculum until their survival is under threat in the state system.

There are signs of a turn in the ebbing tide, from the demand for more rigorous teaching of grammar in this country, to the revival of Latin in the United States, where it is used to help children of the inner cities to climb out of their linguistic ghetto of street talk. The classics are the roots of Western European language and literature. With no Latin, an Englishman remains to some extent a stranger to his own culture. Truth prevails in the end, and the classics will survive.

And so will those old classics teachers, with vast bottoms of good sense and wit that are the marks of their high calling. For example, I give you T.H. Coburn

Chris Wormell



who was 77 on Saturday: Harrow, Magdalene Cambridge, Brynston, Head of Budo School in Uganda, Head of Dover College until 1973. His letters are a treasure of aphorisms:

- Noise does not trouble a schoolmaster, unless he is responsible for stopping it.
- Praise and blame come a schoolmaster's way indiscriminately, whether earned, incurred, or completely undeserved.
- With the new computer in the bursary, the Bursar has only to press a button to find out how much the school is in debt: the question is, what does he do then?
- When I have left the College, no doubt some of the last ditches I would have died in will scarcely be perceived as ditches in the ground.
- There are seven Greek words for love, but I can remember only three of them.
- Ignorant journalists are the original culprits for the English language getting warped.
- They don't make them like Tim any more. Oh yes they do. Floreat JACT, Floreat.









## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
July 4: The Duke and Duchess of York visited York today.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived at York Station in the Royal Train this morning and were received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for North Yorkshire (Sir Marcus Worsley, Bt) and the Lord Mayor of York (Councillor Malcolm Heppell).

Their Royal Highnesses subsequently named a 125 Power Car "The Duke and Duchess of York", drove to the Mansion House and viewed an exhibition on "The History of York" and visited the Enterprise Centre, St Helen's Square.

The Duke and Duchess of York received the Freedom of the City and then attended a Service in York Minster (Dean, the Very Reverend John Southgate).

Afterwards Their Royal Highnesses attended a Reception in the Dean's Garden and were entertained at luncheon.

In the afternoon The Duke and Duchess of York drove to the Eye of York and toured the Castle Museum.

Their Royal Highnesses later left Royal Air Force Linton-upon-Ouse in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Miss Helen Hughes, Wing Commander Adam Wise and Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer were in attendance.

July 5: The Princess Royal, President, Save the Children Fund, attended a luncheon at Ham Polo Club (Chairman, Mr G. Godbold), Petersham, Surrey.

Afterwards Her Royal Highness watched a Charity Polo Tournament, organized by the Fund, and presented the prizes.

The Princess Royal was received by the Director of Fund Raising for the Fund (Miss Wendy Riches).

Her Royal Highness, attended by Mrs Malcolm Wallace, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

By command of The Queen, Major-General Laurence New (Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man) was present at Ronaldsway Airport, this evening upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of Ireland and welcomed Her Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
July 4: The Prince of Wales, President, The Prince's Trust, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, this evening attended a Gala Concert, in aid of the Trust, at Wembley Stadium.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and the Hon Rupert Fairfax were in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
July 4: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Grand President, this morning opened the new Headquarters of the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade in Douglas.

Her Royal Highness was present at a luncheon given by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man (Major General Laurence New).

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Her Royal Highness was present at a luncheon given by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man (Major General Laurence New).

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for members of St John, at Government House.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, this afternoon visited the Archaeological Excavations at Peel Castle.

Her Royal Highness was present this evening at the Tynwald Day Reception held at Government House.

The Hon Mrs Wills and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

July 5: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, this afternoon attended the Manx Museum and National Trust Open Day at Cregneash.

Her Royal Highness was present at Evensong held at St Peter's Church, Cregneash.

The Hon Mrs Wills and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
July 5: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Anglian Regiment, was present this morning at the Annual Reunion of The Northamptonshire Regiment Comrades Association Church Parade at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Northampton.

Mrs Michael Harvey was in attendance.

**YORK HOUSE**  
ST JAMES'S PALACE  
July 4: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, accompanied by The Duchess of Kent, was present this afternoon at the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon and presented challenge trophies to the winners.

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The Church of England has sprung resolutely to the defence of public service broadcasting in an outspokenly critical, even sarcastic, reply to the pre-election Green Paper on the future of broadcasting.

Simultaneously the Roman Catholic Church has weighed in with a warning that deregulation could open the door to American-style media evangelism, urging the Government to ban the future of radio stations by religious bodies.

The Anglican response, issued in the name of the church's committee for communications, declares: "We appreciate the idealistic vision of an unfettered world of broadcasting... We feel that the Green Paper has taken advantage of such idealism and subverted it to other purposes, namely commercial interests."

The nub of the Anglican case is summed up thus: "Our concern is that the British people should have available to them the best and widest range of programmes that can be made. The standard set by the regulated British broadcasting industry is envied all over the world; conversely deregulation broadcasting in other countries has had deleterious consequences."

With deregulation, wealthy individuals or groups with "propagandist motives" would be willing to invest in radio stations, subordinating the listeners' real interests to cheque book programming. The Green Paper "must... be seen to be a self-interest under the guise of altruism; it can only achieve a 'fallen' result."

The Roman Catholic response also challenges what is seen as the basic premise of the Green Paper, that consumer choice is incompatible with

Clifford Longley

## Broadcasting as a challenge

public service ideals. "Consumer sovereignty", a phrase used in the Green Paper to mean free listener choice in a free broadcasting market, should not be presented as inconsistent with the idea of public service.

The existing system has already given the public a real degree of choice and diversity, whereas a deregulated sector in competition with a BBC-type public service sector could drive the latter's standards down if they were forced to engage in a ratings-war, it argues.

The Anglican approach seems opposed to the profit motive in broadcasting as a matter of principle, but the Catholics seek a mixture of commercial and public service support for community radio.

The restrictions on ownership of new radio stations should be in line with the restrictions on cable television, the Catholic statement continues, so that religious bodies, like political bodies, would be excluded by law.

Not only is the distinction between politics and religion unworkable - "many religious groups have definite and clear political opinions which they promote on religious grounds" - but it would be extremely difficult to enforce the requirement of "balance" in such cases. Similarly the use of radio for religious proselytism should be banned.

Of the two, probably the Catholic response to the Green Paper will serve the churches' interests best; the Government may well find the Anglican response too patronising to take seriously. It is also open to the charge that the Church of England has a vested interest in continuing its comfortable relationship with BBC and IBA radio.

Both responses, however, are open to a more subtle criticism, that they

presume there still exists in contemporary secular Britain a universally accepted definition of "the public good", on which public service broadcasting can draw for its ideological basis.

In other contexts - not least the recent York Report on moral values in a changing society - both Anglicans and Roman Catholics seem prepared to accept the challenge of the new cultural and religious pluralism as a market place of competing ideas in which they are prepared to contribute.

It is not so easy to decide, in such a context, what is harmful and what is not; or who is to say which is what. Deregulation does at least avoid the need to choose who is to do the regulating, and according to which criteria.

At some point the full logic of cultural pluralism will have to be faced both by broadcasting and by the churches.

The Roman Catholic Church is more likely to be ahead in this game, having been a pioneer of cultural pluralism in British society on its own behalf but its protest at the prospect of religious bodies owning radio stations suggests a trend towards establishment-mindedness of the familiar Anglican pattern.

It might instead have offered to run some stations itself, and accept the challenge of pluralistic competition. Perverse though the idea may sound in Britain, it is a long established idea in Holland; and what is Vatican Radio if not a radio station owned by a religious body? What, indeed, would a Church of England radio station sound like? Very like Radio Four, probably, and that would be no bad advertisement for the church either.

### Today's royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, Honorary Freeman, will visit the Corporation of Hammen in Glasgow at 12.30; and will open the City of Glasgow District Council's International Housing Conference "City Renewal through Partnership" at the Hospitality Inn, Glasgow, at 7.00.

The Prince of Wales, Chairman of the Prince of Wales' Committee, will visit a project supported by the committee at Dan-y-Castell Farm, Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, at 10.30; as Chancellor of Wales University, will visit the Wales University College of Medicine and open the Regional Genetics Centre at the University Hospital of Wales at 11.50; and, as Patron of the Glamorgan County Cricket Club, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Patron of the Glamorgan County Cricket Club, will attend a cricket match between the two clubs at Sophia Gardens, Cardiff, at 1.00.

The Princess of Wales, President of the Merthyr Tydfil Centre, 56 High Street, Pontmorris, Merthyr Tydfil, at 10.45; and, as Patron of the Help the Aged in Wales at 12.15.

Prince Edward will open the Cheesington World of Adventure, Cheesington, Surrey, at 11.30.

The Princess Royal, Visitor of Felixstowe College, will visit the college, Felixstowe, Suffolk, at 11.30; and will visit the Plant Breeding Institute, Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge, at 3.05.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, will visit the Royal Agricultural Society of England Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, at noon.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend the Berkeley Square Ball in aid of the St John Ambulance Brigade at 10.30 pm.

Princess Michael of Kent will entertain chieftains of the St Augustine College for the Blind, Florida, at Kensington Palace at 11.00.

Princess Alexandra, chancellor, will preside at a congregation for the conferment of degrees at Lancaster University at 12.45.

**Memorial service**  
Sir Penderel Moon

A memorial service for Sir Penderel Moon was held on Saturday at All Saints Church, Underwood, Buckinghamshire. The Rev Colin Lee officiated and read the second lesson. Mr William Clarke read the first lesson. Mr Neville Wakefield read from the works of Mr Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Miss Aracuna Gordon read *Heracles* by William Cory. A tribute by Mr Alec Redpath was read by Mr Neil Redpath.

**Birthdays today**  
Mr Dave Allen, comedian, 51; Mr Vladimir Ashkenazy, pianist, 50; Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Dick Caldwell, 78; Baroness Cox, 50; the Dadaï Lama, 52; Professor A.G. Dickens, historian, 77; Mr Peter Glossop, baritone, 59; Lieutenant-General E.M. Goddard, 90; Mr Jeff King, jockey, 46; Sir Paul Maitland, psychiatrist, 78; Professor Barry Nicholas, principal, Brasenose College, Oxford, 68; Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Pedder, 83; Miss Mary Peters, athlete, 48; the Right Rev Simon Phillips, former Bishop of Lincoln, 66.

**Latest wills**  
Mr Harry Eustace Marsland Bena, of Ilkley, West Yorkshire, textile manufacturer, left £1,504,192 net. Among other bequests he left £25,000 to Boodles, St James's Street.

Mr Charles William Edwards, of north Harrow, left £39,841 net. After a bequest of £1,000 and effects he left the residue to the Wood Green Animal Shelter.

**Service reception**  
The Queen's Lancashire Regiment

Major-General D. Houston, Colonel of The Queen's Lancashire Regiment, will receive the Queen's Lancashire Regiment at the Royal Victoria Barracks, London, on Monday.

The Queen's Lancashire Regiment will be accompanied by the Queen's Lancashire Regiment Band.

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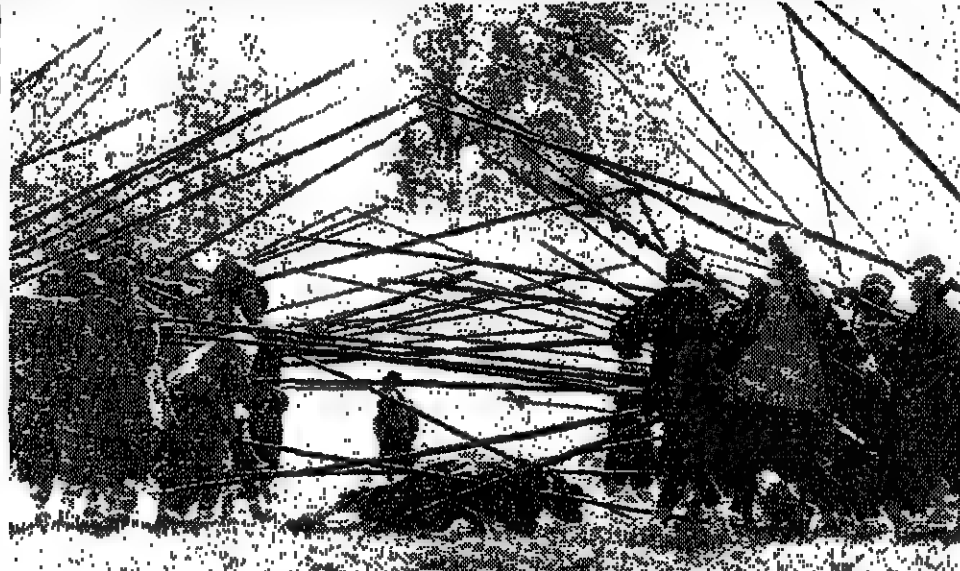
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Pikemen engage in close combat during a lively re-enactment of Civil War hostilities at Littlecote House, Mr Peter de Savary's Tudor mansion in Wiltshire, at the weekend.

### Marriages

**The Earl of Dunsford**  
and Miss M.R.L. Russo

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 4, in the Cathedral of St Mary the Crowned, Gibraltar, of the Earl of Dunsford, and Miss Beatrice Russo, daughter of Mr and Mrs Adolphus Russo, Father John Trimmer, St, officiated assisted by the Bishop of Gibraltar and the Rev Stuart Phillips.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Lady Victoria Hervey, Carla Domercq, Sophie Garcia, Rosalind Boycott, Louise Slessor, Adriana Flores, Alice Woodcutt, Lewis and Thomas Sagnetto and Frederick Holmes. The Hon David Windsor-Clive was best man.

**Mr M.H.W. Neal**  
and Miss S.M. Palmer

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's, Langton, Leicestershire, of Mr Michael Neal, son of Mr and Mrs William Neal of Great Street, Hall, Sarat, Hertfordshire, and Miss Sophia Palmer, daughter of Sir Geoffrey and Lady Palmer, of Carlton Curlew, Leicestershire. The Rev Roger Wakely officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Tom and Sam Parker, Alastair Benton Jones, Holly Sharpe, Suzie Floyd and Kate Hopkins. Viscount Stormont was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

**Mr T.B. Schroder**  
and Miss E.C. Laskey

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Loders, Bridport, Dorset, of Mr Timothy Bruno Schroder, youngest son of Mr and Mrs John Schroder, of Curry Rivel, Somerset, and Miss Ellen Charlotte Laskey, daughter of Sir Denis and Lady Laskey of Loders, Bridport.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Katie Rothschild, Theodora Schroder, Miss Lucy Western and Miss Jane McNeil. Mr Stephen Davidson was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Tahiti.

**Mr A.F. Alexander**  
and Miss C.J. Pearce

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 4, 1987, at St Giles Parish Church, Vale of Glamorgan, between Mr Anthony Francis Alexander, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Alexander, and Miss Catherine Naomi Pearce, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Walter Pearce. The Archdeacon of Llandaff, the Ven H. Lewis Clarke, the Rev Kenneth J. Pearce, uncle of the bride, and the Rev John Binny officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Rebecca Thompson, Duncan Pearce, Michael Pearce and Edward Thompson. Mr Hugo Alexander was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

**Mr N.S. Williamson**  
and Miss S.J. Fundell

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 4, 1987, at St John the Baptist Church, Layer-de-la-Haye, of Mr Nigel Spencer Williamson, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Roy Williamson, and Miss Susan Jane Fundell, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Fundell, of Layer-de-la-Haye, Essex.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Giovanna Horowitz, and Miss Emily Fraser. Mr Graham Prince was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

**Mr D.H.T. Rutledge**  
and Miss L.M.L. Harrison

The engagement is announced between Daniel Hugh Thomas, son of the late Mr Neil Rutledge, and Mrs Helen Rutledge, of Glastonbury, New Zealand, and daughter of the Rev Ian and Mrs Margaret (Innis) daughter of Mr and







## THE ARTS

## All in a flash

Costumes by Lee Trevilla, music by Marvin Hamlisch — all the pointers were to last night's production of *A Streetcar Named Desire* (BBC2) being a flashy number. After all, you do not get called a teletype, even one by Tennessee Williams, for nothing. The result of all this was as if a coat of glossy varnish had been poured over the enterprise, thereby successfully sealing off any pieces of grit and ensuring that a suitably slick and moneyed appearance was on display.

The rain poured down from buckets on to a Hollywood street set that brought to mind "Singing in the Rain", except that nobody in *Streetcar* is

## TELEVISION

expected to sing and dance. Not that it would have been much of a surprise if they had suddenly started to do so in this production.

Ann-Margret made a curious Blanche DuBois. Dressed in silver heels and the chiffon of a fading butterfly, her feral features never managed to convey the desperation and vulnerability of the Blanche who had "always depended on the kindness of strangers" and who hung paper lanterns over naked bulbs to dim reality. However, once the gauze was torn away, and confronted by her disillusioned suitor, she became much more effective, revealed as the lady who kept open house at the Flamingo Hotel.

At no time was Ann-Margret helped by acting against a Stanley Kowalski (Treat Williams) who looked like something out of a Levi's advertisement and who seemed capable of registering roughly the same range of expression, although none of these flaws had managed to destroy the snake-like grace and bite of Tennessee Williams's lines.

The space between reality and desire was also the subject of *Who's Our Little Jimmy Lind?* (Channel 4). Tommy Dixon, a stand-up comic, played with an excellent weariness by Dennis Waterman, once did the Palladium and thought he had cracked it, but to his disappointment he was still touring the northern clubs alongside a ventriloquist whose talking pig's head malfunctioned. When he met April (Kathy Jamieson), the perfect housewife who was convinced she was a great singer, he thought he would make use of her fantasy and planned an easy seduction with Sunday lunch included.

Christine Parr's play built up these characters with a scathing humour, but did not quite manage to let them down with the same flair.

Alexandra Shulman

## A question of identity

Irving Wardle, in Tel Aviv, finds that Israeli theatre reflects a mood of intense self-examination

finds itself a colonial power increasingly in thrall to religious fundamentalism.

Hence the climate of intense self-examination, which has generated a voracious appetite for new art. Theatrical attendance — with 1.4 visits a year per capita of the population — is claimed as the highest in the world. In August the Cameri and Jerusalem Khan Theatre are coming to Edinburgh; while the current Israeli Festival of Jerusalem is presenting 55 foreign troupes, 22 of which sold out in advance. One aim of the festival, according to its director Oded Kotler, is to "raise a storm" among Israeli artists and provoke them into breaking new ground. Art has a clear purpose: to do what it can to shore up humane values against political contingencies.

On the world stage Israel frequently cuts a hawkish figure, but its own playwrights, from what I saw of them, extend their strongest sympathies to underdogs and minorities groups. The movement seems to have begun shortly after the Six Day War at the Haifa Municipal Theatre with a series of shows putting the case for voiceless minorities.

Haifa became known to the outside world through the work of Yehoshua Sobol, whose *Soul of a Jew* won Edinburgh's acclaim in 1983 and went on to a successful German tour in tandem with

another Sobol piece, *Ghetto*. These two examinations of the historical paradoxes of anti-Semitism were followed by the definitely topical *Shooting Magda*, in which Sobol introduced a love affair between a Jewish boy and a Palestinian girl. What seems to have infuriated the politicians was less its basic Romeo and Juliet story than the fact that Sobol had presented it in the form of a screenplay being shot by a quiescent film crew, so the real drama becomes that of a Jewish actress getting into the shoes of a Palestinian character.

Tel Aviv is buzzing with similar examples: from the Habimah's *Trojan Women* set in a Palestinian refugee camp to the Kabal director Yossi Alfi's forthcoming production of a fascist *Merchant of Venice* featuring an Iraqi Shylock. And, as with Sobol, the task of delivering complicated and contentious messages has prompted a corresponding elaboration of form. Of the shows I saw, there were examples of anti-cabaret, choreographed meditation, allegory, mirror-play. The only specimen of naturalism was the Cameri production of Motti Lerner's *Pangs of the Messiah*, and even that was set in the future, and showed a West Bank settlement of Gush Emunim fundamentalists responding to the threat of a Jordanian peace treaty by blowing up the El Aksar mosque.

Lerner, a non-believer, treats his Messianic terrorists with respect. Shmuel Hasfari, the religious author of *The Last Secular Jew*, treats them with blasphemous derision. In his vision of the future Israel has become a fundamentalist dictatorship in which the rabbis control every department of life including light entertainment. Hence the appearance of a troupe of clown-interrogators who put on a jovially sinister song and sketch programme in pursuit of the last surviving non-believer, on whom they pin the blame for every Jewish calamity from the Holocaust to inflation.

Hasfari declares that his target is not religion, but the unresisting secular community who have allowed the extremists to claim "a power that was undreamt of 10 years ago". Even so, there are scenes in this piece — like that of an enforced Sabbath, with the mutinous head of the household knocking over the candles and swigging the wine — that make you rub your eyes in disbelief.

In trying to give an idea of the Israeli theatre's front-line contribution to the national debate, I have left no space to discuss some thrilling performances. But let me lodge the name of Zaharah Charaf, a Cameri actress appearing in Schlomo Lapid's *Abandoned Property*, who dismantles the stereotype of Jewish motherhood and rebuilds a marvellous, many-sided portrait simultaneously presenting one stubborn old woman and a country painfully adapting to change. With luck, we shall be seeing this production in London next year.



Blasphemous derision: interrogator at work in *The Last Secular Jew*

## Be prepared

Richard Morrison meets Felicity Lott, who sings the Countess in Richard Strauss's *Capriccio* at Glyndebourne, opening tonight

One wheel has come full-circle for Felicity Lott. The tall, elegant soprano, Cheltenham born and bred, is back at Glyndebourne to sing the role that launched her momentous association with the Sussex house 11 years ago: the Countess in Strauss's *Capriccio*. It was just after she had done what many aspiring young singers do: auditioned for Glyndebourne's chorus. "Three times actually, and never got in. But then they offered me the Countess in *Capriccio* on the winter tour. I was astounded."

Elisabeth Söderström had sung the part in the summer festival. "She was a wonderful model for me — a lovely singer, a fantastic actress with a very gentle and warm personality. But on the tour it was different because we did it in English. That was a help, because I didn't know the work at all. It is a conversation piece and, even if you have good German, the arguments still take some following. The audiences on that tour loved

it, because they could understand the finer points."

Is she expecting tonight's Glyndebourne patrons to understand the finer points? "Er, mmm," she replies, with a disarming grin. "I do think *Capriccio*, which is my favourite Strauss opera, is a wonderful ensemble work which seems to attract singers who relish hard work. And that team spirit can communicate enthusiasm to the audience."

In *Capriccio*, composer and librettist examine themselves. For the singer, trying to serve both musics can create conflicting technical demands, as Lott is well aware. "Yes, one of my great faults is to get carried away with putting over the drama and the text, and forget about the 'beautiful line' which, I suppose, is what most people come to hear." Nevertheless, her *canto* is *bel* enough to impress the Italians: she has just sung the same role at the Florence Maggio Musicale.

Lott has appeared at Glyndebourne almost every year since 1976 — she missed 1984 when she had a baby. "I came here as a beginner, time slips by, and suddenly I'm the singer who's been here longer than anyone else." But, if Glyndebourne has given her opportunities, she has given it some of her best work, ranging from the demure Anne Trulove in *The Rake's Progress* and the troubled Helena in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* to a clutch of memorable Mozart and Strauss portrayals.

Can she define the Glyndebourne ethos? "The fact that everything is so well prepared. That suits me. I like to feel I know exactly what everyone's going to do on the night, otherwise I feel inhibited. I am a spontaneous person in a way, but not on the stage." How, then, does she cope when she goes to one of those naughty opera-houses where the cast assemblies for the first time not many hours before the audience does? "I hardly ever do go to them, because I don't feel comfortable in such circumstances. Possibly that is why my career has developed in the way it has. Whenever way that is."

In fact, she gives the impression that her many-sided career crept up on her while she was thinking of something else. "I wanted to be an



Felicity Lott: a spontaneous person, but not on the stage

interpreter. I was in love with the French language, and I studied French at the Royal Holloway College." Though she had learnt the piano from five, and had her first singing lesson at 12 ("from an astute lady who said I was much too young, but that she would teach me to breathe"), she had always been put off singing professionally by an impression of what the "music business" was like. "I didn't know anything about it, of course; I thought it would be full of people clawing their way to the top." Is it not? "No, it's quite friendly down here where I am."

She did finally go to the Royal Academy of Music, where she won the Principal's Prize ("I think they gave it to me because I was the oldest student there"). At the Academy she made a connection which fundamentally shaped her future career: her piano accompanist was the young Graham Johnson. And, when Johnson founded the Songmakers' Almanac, Lott was a key songmaker. "I remember the first words-and-music programme we did: the audience simply did not know what to expect." It was on the theme of vice. "Songs about smoking and drinking," she explains. "People did not realize they were allowed to laugh."

Appearances with the Songmakers are rationed these days, now that Lott's qualities are receiving serious foreign attention (a little solo at Prince Andrew's wedding has done her career no harm). This autumn she makes her American stage debut, joining Raimondi, Ramey, Von Stade and Ewing in Peter Hall's Chicago production of *Le nozze di Figaro*. As one of its leading lights, how does she account for the surge of British talent on the international opera scene today? "Oh, we're a conscientious race, I think, and calm. Perhaps the patience with the more historic singer is on the wane."

## CHELTENHAM FESTIVAL

Northern Sinfonia/Vasary Town Hall

Rather unusually, the Cheltenham Festival's opening concert passed by without touching British music. But the gap will soon be filled, and it was good to have a quick introduction to two composers Cheltenham is this year bringing in from the margins: Fartein Valen and Albert Roussel.

Valen, born in Stavanger a century ago, has long been the object of a minor cult, and perhaps the nature of his artistic life, as a lonely Nordic atonalist, predestined him for a rarefied connoisseurship. It may be, though, that his 10-minute symphonic poem *Le Cimetière marin*, dating from 1933-34, was not the work to press any larger claims.

Of course, the subject suggests sombreness, but still the absence of harmonic movement is remarkable. Valen does not shout; he murmurs, and goes on murmuring the same few ideas through gentle changes of colouring. But unfortunately too subtle effects of grey on grey, and here the wind solos tended to stand out a little brutally.

Roussel's moment of glory was much more positive: indeed, the suite from his ballet *Le Festin de l'araignée* found the Northern Sinfonia at their most delicate and sophisticated, scurrying beautifully through this finicky score. It was an excellent start to a retrospective that will include most of the composer's chamber music.

Ravel's *G major Piano Concerto* was a suitable companion for the Roussel, if a somewhat provocative alternative to the nearly contemporary piece of Valen. Tamara Daninich danced and successfully took on the dual role of soloist-director in a performance that had a few skids but was appealingly chamber-musical, pointing up the connections this score has with *L'Enfant et les sortilèges*.

The wrapping was the imposing Schubert of the early 1830s: the *Alfonso and Estrella* Overture to begin, the "Unfinished" Symphony to end.

Paul Griffiths

David Wade's Radio review will appear tomorrow

## ALMEIDA FESTIVAL

Maarten Aitena Octet Almeida Theatre

Quite naturally, after its extraordinary five-week saga of riches, the Almeida Festival's final events tended towards the celebratory, with a light-hearted piano recital by Yvonne Heflinger on Saturday preceded by this late-night session of avant-garde jazz that were exciting and sometimes innovative, as, for instance, in the violinist Maarten Aitena's "De Yup", when Vatcher took a suspended cymbal from its stand and scraped it as if bent on destruction, or again in the high energy of Aitena's "Be-mix". The brass players and saxophonists, too, were in inspired form, impressively coaxing squeals, slides, all manner of noises from their instruments, and the fun reached a frenzy in Steve Martland's "Re-mix", where over a quick three-note bass ostinato the band wove patterns of joyous virtuosity.

Stephen Pettitt

## Michel Waisvisz Union Chapel

I heard something really new at the Almeida Festival on Friday. It was The Hands, an instrument devised by the STEIM Studios in Amsterdam and consisting of a pair of sensors clamped in the performer's hands, which operate, through electronic detection of movement and a computer, a bank of six "robot" synthesizers.

The possibilities of this instrument are frightening. Indeed, at times in Michel Waisvisz's *Touch Monkeys*, it seemed as though the composer-dancer-player had it in his power not only to create through gesture a bewildering array of sounds, but also to dealen us at a stroke with one over-quick snatch of the wrists. But, to be serious, what is of most significance about The Hands is that it brings

human and machine closer together, and that has to be good news for electronic music, no matter how empty rhetorical this work.

Beforehand, a shy American boy called Joel Ryan, who turned out to be director of research at the STEIM Studios, explained that his *Opus 1000* was a piece of "first-generation personal computer music". Then he sat down and enveloped us in six channels of futuristic sounds.

He had also stressed how important the element of live performance was to him, and he proved it through his busy manipulation of control and of (pre-recorded) cassettes. There were beautiful, and sometimes obviously dramatic, moments in the piece, yet, clever though it was, could it really be said to have gone any further than Stockhausen's tape pieces of the Sixties?

S.P.

## LICHFIELD FESTIVAL

BBCPO/Gergiev Lichfield Cathedral

Each new work by Alfred Schnittke establishes him more firmly as Shostakovich's heir, a composer at once overtly rhetorical and deeply mistrustful of his own rhetoric, at once greatly daring in his expressive range and force and highly sophisticated in his ironic self-observation.

His Viola Concerto, written last year, is a typical nightmare of the Romantic spirit, and it had a suitably full-blown, fiercely varied and dramatic performance from Yuri Bashmet and the BBC Philharmonic under Valery Gergiev at the opening concert of the Lichfield Festival on Friday.

Playing continuously for over half an hour, the work begins and ends with ruminative solo playing, and all that happens in between appears as an explosion. Of the viola's fantasies about being a violin, an instrument of slightly uncertain character is especially valuable to a composer concerned with questions of authenticity, and the work has its main climax in an extraordinary passage of banal salon music for the viola in violin guise with piano accompaniment, further accompanied by dizzying layers of doubt in the slides and harmonies of the orchestra.

Mr Bashmet's large-toned, noble performance, strictly in tune, added to the concerto's immense power in not overplaying either its elegiac monologues or its keen parodies.

Mr Gergiev, making his British debut, was also magnificent in control. There was a fizzing *Russian Overture* to start, and later an account of Tchaikovsky's Fifth given with epic sweep, a Russian thrill and abundant life in subsidiary parts. It found the orchestra at full, hearty strength.

P.G.

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# 'There is too much emphasis on keeping families together, rather than ensuring the child is safe'

**K**imberley Carlile, bruised and painfully thin, spent the last months of her life hidden behind a locked bedroom door. A week ago today an official inquiry into her death opened — also behind closed doors — in a community centre three miles from her former home in south-east London. But despite the secret nature of the proceedings, one of the witnesses is determined to see that justice is done. Gordon Whiteley, who gave evidence last Tuesday, replaced the father Kimberley never had. For 14 months he and his wife Marion, 46, fostered the child, encouraging her to climb trees in their huge garden, and taking her on family holidays.

Most of us can empathize with parents who lose a child in a sudden accident. But the grief which Marion and Gordon Whiteley have faced defies the imagination. The generous, lively child they remembered with such affection was subjected to physical and mental torture from the moment she left them until she was killed to death eight months later.

Speaking before the inquiry opened, Whiteley, 49, a self-employed motor mechanic, said: "After the loss of Kimberley's mother and stepfather, our first impulse was to creep away and hide. But then we realized that we would never

forgive ourselves if we allowed Kimberley to be forgotten. We started looking for ways of making sure this kind of thing never happened again.

"We want the law to be changed so that social workers who are refused access are obliged to seek the immediate assistance of the police. And we are deeply worried that the repercussions of the Cleveland case will make it far more difficult to protect vulnerable children."

The Whiteleys have the backing of Geoffrey Dickens MP, the Conservative member for Lisleborough and Saddleworth, who has promised to take up the case with the Home Secretary.

Dickens says: "Unfortunately the safety of a child sometimes has to be sacrificed on civil liberties. And I agree that we do need to change the law so that social workers no longer have any excuse for failing to see a child."

Unlike social workers and NSPCC officers, the police are entitled to enter a home without a warrant in a case of suspected child abuse. Section 17 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act empowers them to enter where they believe there is a threat to life or limb.

Whiteley believes that this power is not used because of mutual suspicion between the police and social services departments, which can lead, as in

## Kimberley Carlile's

### foster father tells

## Ann Kent why he thinks

### that the Cleveland cases

### will increase the

### difficulties of protecting

### vulnerable children

Cleveland, to complaints that the police are sometimes hindered in carrying out their investigations. "If the law obliged social workers to involve the police, then these political difficulties would be avoided."

The Whiteleys are experienced foster parents. In 14 years about 50 youngsters have stayed in their four-bedroomed bungalow in Moreton, Wirral. Whiteley believes only about half of them have been permanently resettled with their natural parents.

"There is much too much emphasis on keeping families together, rather than ensuring the child is safe and happy. Social workers are operating by the book, but the book plays on the fact that



Gordon and Marion Whiteley, Kimberley's foster parents

battered children love their parents, overlooking the fact that unlike adults in the same situation, they have no other options. We need the law to state that a child is a person in his or her right and not the property of the parents."

He is aware that parents whose children (such as those in Middlesbrough general hospital) are the subject of care orders, can be deprived of their children by over-zealous officials. But the difference is that those children are still with us. Kimberley, Jasmine Beckford, Heidi Kosedra, and scores of others are not.

The Whiteleys decided to become foster parents after seeing a television programme about child abuse. Sandra —

Mrs Whiteley's handicapped daughter from her first marriage — was living with them, but the couple were unable to have more children.

They now have a 14-year-old adopted son, Darren; a foster son, Scott, also 14; and an adopted daughter, Sally, 11. "What happened to Kimberley hasn't changed our minds about fostering," Whiteley says. "If anything, it has strengthened our resolve."

The couple were not told the full details of Kimberley's last eight months until last month's trial, where the child's stepfather, Nigel Hall, was imprisoned for life, and her mother, Pauline Carlile, for 12 years.

"I don't think I would have been able to get through giving my evidence if I had known what Kimberley went through," says Whiteley. "It is bad enough accepting that she is dead: the way it happened is unbelievable. This has changed our lives."

Kimberley was two years and nine months old when she and her elder sister came to stay. They were under a voluntary care order, which meant their mother could get them back when it suited her, and they were originally expected to stay with foster parents for three months. But in the event, Kimberley and her sister, who was two years

older, stayed for well over a year.

"Kimberley had her own will and her own ways of doing things, but she was not naughty and she was open to persuasion. But I can imagine she would have stood up to Hall if she didn't like the way he was treating her."

"When Pauline Carlile came up here to collect her daughters and her son, who was also in voluntary care with a foster family who lived nearby, there was some concern because the mother had only been looking after one child, a baby, for the last 14 months, and suddenly she was going to have to cope with four kids. And there was a stepfather — an unknown quantity — on the scene."

**T**he Whiteleys thought it was likely the girls would end up in care again, but it didn't cross their minds that any of the children would be battered.

Whiteley is extremely unhappy that the inquiry into Kimberley's death is being held in private.

"At the moment Kimberley's story has a beginning and an end. I want to be sure that the inquiry knows everything about what happened in the middle — and that its members are told the whole truth and not just selected facts."

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# Fresh pastures on the farm

**L**ilian Hargreaves was once a typical farmer's wife who often used to wear her wellies — when she cleaned out the dairy, bottled the milk, fed the pigs or delivered the pints on her early morning milk round.

She used to wear her apron a lot, too, because she cooked for her family, the farm workers and, at hay-making time, the extra hands who came to Mytton Fold Farm, at Whaley in Lancashire. Now she wears smart clothes, supervises three chefs, welcomes business executive guests and is discussing the conversion of the dairy into a conference centre and banqueting hall.

"Staggering... unbelievable," are words she uses to describe what has happened to her since the day she went to a meeting organized by the English Tourist Board and ADAS, the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service. Like many British farmers, the Hargreaves had found increased efficiency left them with a surplus for which they could be penalized and were looking for more cost-effective ways in which they could use their land. In March, the Farming and Rural Enterprise package was launched, to encourage farmers to diversify into different crops and different uses of their land.

"The dairy quotas hit us," says Mrs Hargreaves. "So when they told us about using old buildings and transforming them into accommodation, I came home full of enthusiasm." What started out as plans for some bed and breakfast accommodation has turned into the Mytton Fold Hotel, complete with two restaurants. "We went to an architect to discuss converting our old stable block into accommodation," it's been turned into four double bedrooms with bathrooms en suite. Downstairs we built a kitchen, dining room and two sitting rooms."

The Hargreaves are making a success of their 100-acre

Diversification may hold the key to survival for British farms — and it is the farmers' wives who are leading the way.

Heather Kirby talks to three women who have hung up their aprons

farm without doing much farming. They still have a few lambs which they rent out to neighbouring farmers, but life down on the farm will never be the same again. "If anyone had said this is what I would be doing 10 years ago, I would have laughed," Lilian says. Now aged 49, she is laughing all the way to the bank. "I don't miss the old life, although there is more pressure now. You could leave the milking for a while, but it would not do for a mind to be half an hour late. Still, I find this far more rewarding."

There are 217,000 farms covering 40 million acres in Great Britain and because thousands of their owners are looking for new ways to supplement their income, wives are discovering latent talents, business acumen and marketing skills that have surprised everyone, not least themselves.

They are finding hundreds of new ways to make money from farms: sheep and goats milk, snails for the French, angora goats for the highly lucrative cashmere trade, opportunistic crops like mistletoe and borage (for its pharmaceutical properties).

Robert Parker, land use and valuation adviser to the Country Landowners Association, who has written a book explaining alternative money-making ideas and the taxation laws involved, says: "Diversification is still viewed by many farmers with a great deal of suspicion because they don't see it as proper farming."

"Farming will still be the main land use but diversification will bring a subtle change to the countryside by using up derelict buildings for craft enterprises and so on. Wives tend to be more bullish and committed, with more marketing enterprise than their husbands who are plugging away at farming."

One of the fastest and best money-making ideas for using spare land is war games. Skirmish, one of the companies who franchise war games, charge approximately £15,000. With overwrought business people prepared to pay £20 a head for a day's pretend shooting of each other, it is a comfortable little earner.

Millie Shaylor plays hostess to hordes of visiting "armies" at Church Farm, near Alton, in Hampshire, where she has 160 acres of woodland, used by the RAF during the war and with useful props left behind such as slit trenches, concrete roads and blast shelters.

"It sounds like cowboys and Indians for grown-ups but they enjoy it. We get everyone from football hooligans to city gentlemen, although not together, and when they get shot, they come to the centre for a cup of coffee and we have a chat until they can stop being 'dead'."

It is a feature of these new farming enterprises that members of the family can become involved, too. Millie's 16-year-old daughter helps with cooking, and her 10-year-old son helps with anything he

can. "We make what I call NAAFI lunches, steak and kidney pie, jacket potatoes and beans, with Black Forest gâteau. If I have a large group during the week and they want something special, we can do a barbecue."

"Dairy farming is still our main industry, but the games make a lot more money than little things like caravans or selling eggs."

Mary Quicke, 32, is a traditional farmer only in the sense that her 1,500-acre spread at Newton St Cyres, near Exeter, is still a dairy and pig farm. The managing director of a 60-strong workforce, she is surrounded by a herd of 300 cows and a bank of modern computers.

**S**he is as likely to be watching the futures market for the price of soya in Chicago as discussing the next delivery with Marks and Spencer, to whom she supplies farmhouse cheddar.

"We see ourselves as food producers, but unlike most farmers who never cook or go into a supermarket, I know that customers' demands are changing," she says. "One of my brothers is a merchant banker so I am discussing with him getting investment for an exciting new project."

Her husband is the sales manager, one of her brothers is in charge of distribution in London where their ice-cream and yoghurt is on sale at Fortnum and Mason's, and she has persuaded another brother to give up his City lifestyle and manage 800 acres of woodland.

"No one admires you for being second best, so farmers today have got to get their act together and diversify into marketing first. We should be proud of the food that comes from our countryside and educate our customers to have the same level of understanding as a good French housewife."

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Bread and butter: the dairy herd provides the main income, but Millie Shaylor also runs war games on the farm

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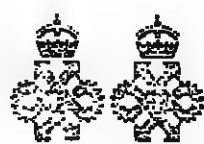
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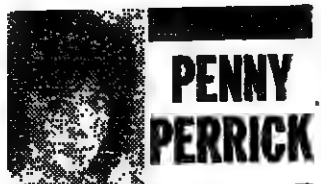
# Secrets of the male spender

A friend of mine sat next to a man on a train who was reading a book called *Creative Accountancy*, a sure indicator that there is a market for a book I long to see written: *Small Economics*.

This would be a deeply-researched tome proving conclusively what we all know anyway, which is that the spending patterns of men and women are incomprehensible to the gender they don't belong to.

It is beyond dispute that Mark Levinson, who has just invented a basic stereo system which costs £30,000, will not find himself mobbed by women waving cheque books, even though, or possibly because, his system has a 12-control tuner, whatever that may be. The customer in Switzerland who has just taken delivery of Levinson's deluxe model with 10 amplifiers, priced at £250,000, is obviously male. No woman's idea of fun is to fiddle with a control panel studded with knobs.

I am sure Levinson's claim that his system makes your compact disc sound as if there



is a live performance going on in your living room is true, but if I had £250,000 to throw around I could hire Frank Sinatra to come and give me a private performance. And I wouldn't have to keep leaping off the sofa to adjust his volume control either.

Men fork out on things that keep them busy and which provide them with something to talk about: the car that can get from London to Saffron Walden in 35 minutes, cruising at 110; tweeters and woofers; hand-crafted training shoes with built-in heart attack detectors. The more money a man has, the more likely he is to be up and doing.

There is no point in telling a man who has made his pile that now he can sit down and read a book. Before you know it, he has become an avid

collector of first editions, whizzing around the world attending book fairs, sending off for catalogues, haggling with dealers, installing a preservative air-conditioning system in the library and memorizing a rich store of anecdotes about finding an early copy of *Vile Bodies* in a bookshop in Beke.

It is possibly because women are born tired (and most of us stay that way) that when in the money we use it to increase our hours of kip.

If you are wearing a diamond as big as the Ritz, few people will notice that you've done a rather slapdash job on your eye make-up. If you call on Frau Leith to cater your parties, you can spend the afternoon beforehand in bed. If you buy your suits at Chanel, they will disguise your figure faults so cunningly that you will never have to go to another aerobics class.

And women can usually find enough things to talk about without having to use their latest purchase as a conversational crutch. Besides, it would be vulgar. You can't go on and on about your new sapphire

the way a man can about his new stereo-system. "I picked it up at a rather amusing place called Carter. I couldn't decide between the square-cut or pear-shaped for a while, but I read a few books on the subject and decided the multi-faceted style was really for me; it goes so well with the sables."

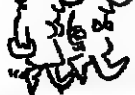
The late, great, Nicholas Tomalin once invented a concept called *Conspicuous Thrift* — this was at a time when multi-millionaires drove Minis and had their suits designed to look as if they had been sleeping in them for the last five years. We have now moved on to an era of *Conspicuous Consumption* but, worse, there is a trend towards *Conspicuous Energy*, which means spending a lot of money on doing things that don't really need doing.

Hence today's multi-millionaire will buy a costly press to make his own olive oil. This is distressing, but may be offset by the habits of today's multi-millionaires who is sensible enough to send the chauffeur around to an Italian food store in Soho for a big can of best extra-virgin.



# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN



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## THEATRE

### LONDON

★ **AN INSPECTOR CALLS:** Tom Baker and Pauline Jameson. Prentiss's evergreen about guilts among the gentry. Westside Theatre, Palace Street, SW1 (01-834 0263). Tube: Victoria. Mon-Fri 7.45-10.15pm, Sat 8.15-10.45pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm, Wed 7.30-10.15pm, Thu 7.30-10.15pm, Fri 7.30-10.15pm, Sat 2.30-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm, £21.50.

★ **ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA:** Staged for the first time at the National, Peter Hall directs Anthony and Cleopatra. National Theatre (Olivier), South Bank, SE1 (01-928 2252). Tube: Waterloo. Tonight and Tues 7.45-10.15pm, Wed 7.45-10.15pm, Sat 2.30-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm, £4-10.

★ **BREAKING THE CODE:** Hugh Williams's acclaimed drama about Alan Turing, the homosexual computer genius, with John Castle in the leading role. Comedy Theatre, Penton Street, SW1 (01-830 2578). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 8.10-10.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm, £21.50.

★ **BRIGHTON BEACH MEMOIRS:** Neil Simon's vivid recollection of a Brooklyn childhood. Waves of emotion. Julie Covington joins the cast in an NT transfer. Aldwych Theatre, Aldwych, WC2 (01-836 6404, cc 01-379 6233). Tube: Holborn. Mon-Fri 7.30-9.45pm, Sat 8.30-10.45pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm, Wed 7.30-9.45pm, Thu 7.30-9.45pm, Fri 7.30-9.45pm, Sat 2.30-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm, £4-10.

★ **FATHERS AND SONS:** Brian Friel's version of Turgenev's novel. Alec McCowen plays the first of the nihilists. National Theatre (Olivier), South Bank, SE1 (01-928 2252). Tube: Waterloo. Tonight 7.45pm, Sat 2.30-5.30pm, £21.50.

★ **FOLLIES:** Sondheim's musical, in London at last, has Diane Rigg and Julia McKenzie leading a starry cast. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (01-379 5399). Tube: Holborn/Tottenham Court Road. Previews Mon-Fri 7.45-10.15pm, Sat 2.30-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm, £21.50.

★ **JENKIN'S EAR:** Impressive moral-political play by Dursi Hughes, set in Central America. Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, SW1 (01-730 1745). Tube: Sloane Square. Mon-Sat 8.10-10.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm, £21.50.

★ **LET US GO TO THE TOP:** A celebration of the life and poetry of T. S. Eliot, with Eileen Atkins, Edward Fox and Michael Gough. For three weeks only. Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-437 3888). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.30pm, Sat 8.10-10.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm, £21.50.

★ **MELON:** Neil Simon Gray plays Alan Bates as a glittering publisher imploding with sexual jealousy. Haymarket Theatre, Haymarket, SW1 (01-830 9833). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 8.10-10.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm, £21.50.

★ **MOLDS:** Edward II Anonymous, unperformed for three centuries.

★ **NO MANS LAND:** Bernard Wright as Wilfred Owen. Post shows, first seen last year at Edinburgh. Westminster Theatre, 503 Battersea Park Road, SW11 (01-228 2620). Mon-Sat 7.45-9.15pm, £20-23.70.

★ **PROMETHEUS IN EVIL:** The outrageous Muzak company in a prison camp presenting the cruelty of modern man. Performed in Farsi, with English synopsis available. Theatre Upstairs, Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, SW1 (01-730 2254). Tube: Sloane Square. Mon-Sat 7.30-9.30pm, Tue 8.30-10.30pm, £21.50.

★ **SERIOUS MONEY:** Caryl Churchill's searing musical play about the Big Bang transfers after a sell-out run at the Royal Court. Wyndham's Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-835 3328). Tube: Leicester Square. Mon-Thurs 8.10-10.30pm, Fri and Sat 8.15-10.45pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm, £21.50.

★ **THAT SUMMER:** New David Edgar play set in North Wales where a middle-class English couple's eyes are opened to the realities of the miners' strike. Hampstead Theatre Club, Avenue Road, NW3 (01-722 9301). Tube: Swiss Cottage. Previews Mon-Thurs 8.10-10.15pm, £21.50.

★ **THE BUSINESS OF MURDER:** Mayfair Theatre (01-829 0000). Cheesecake. New London Theatre (01-405 0072, cc 01-404 4078). Cheesecake. Prince Edward Theatre (01-734 8851). Cheesecake. Leicester Square (01-836 6108/9). Cheesecake. My Girl: Adelphi Theatre (01-240 7131/4). Cheesecake. My Girl: Adelphi Theatre (01-240 7131/4). Cheesecake. My Girl: Adelphi Theatre (01-240 7131/4).

★ **THE MUSENETTIER:** Martin's Theatre (01-836 1443). No Sex Please, We're British. Duchess Theatre (01-836 1443). No Sex Please, We're British. Duchess Theatre (01-836 1443).

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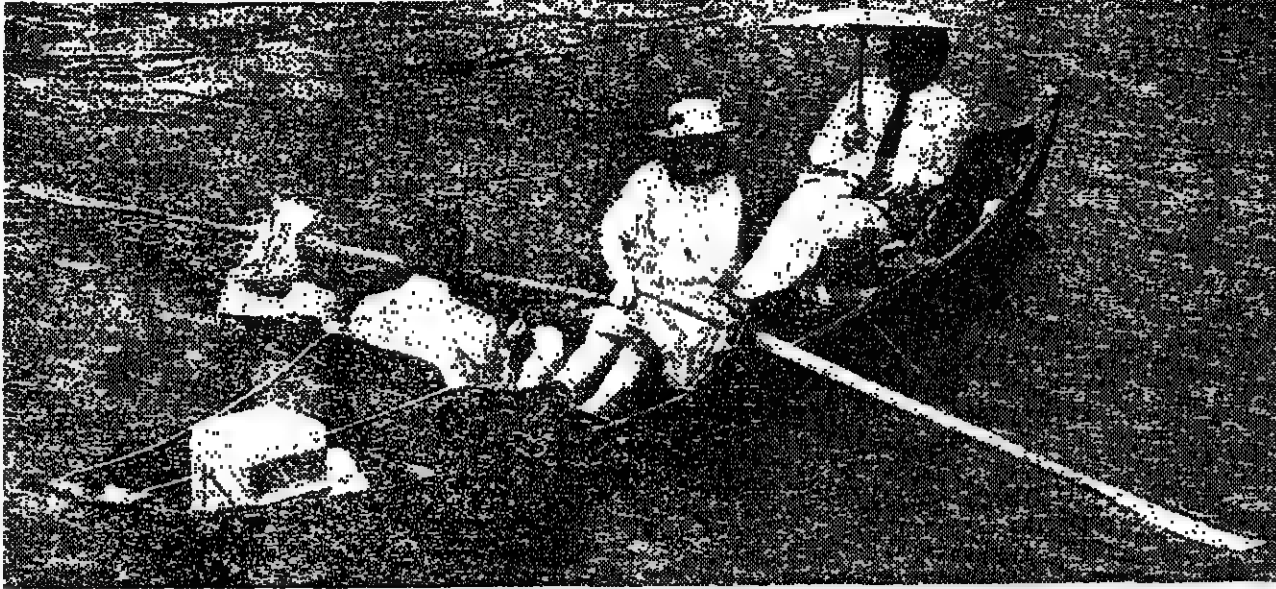




# Curbs on Chernobyl trial reporters

**From Christopher Walker**  
**Moscow**

Applied by London Weather Centre



"Personally, I hope that all three have to face the firing squad," one Muscovite told *The Times*.

[illegible]

Canary Wharf in doubt as banks hedge

[illegible]



MONDAY JULY 6 1987

Curbs on  
Chernobyl  
reportingFrom Christopher  
Moscow

Western governments are trying to curb the severe restrictions on the coverage of the trial, opening tomorrow the three former officials of the stricken Chernobyl power plant.

Despite Western authorities have only 10 Western journalists allowed into the room — and only to cover the first and last days of the trial.

Soviet officials claim the number of reporters is restricted because of the limited space in the courtroom. In the Chernobyl trial, 11 miles from the scene of the disaster, gave no explanation of coverage was being made on all but two days.

I was one of a small group of Western reporters when the trial was announced by Mr. Viktor Kovalev, the chief prosecutor for the rescue operation. The logic in holding the trial scene of the crime.

Mr. Kovalev said that two of the accused, former director of the Mr. Viktor Bryukhanov, the former chief engineer, and Nikolai Fomin, had been through their lawyers in trial should be held in a

Along with the former chief engineer, Mr. Denisov, the power officials are being charged with criminal negligence could face jail terms of 15 years.

"Personally, I hope three have to face the trial," one Moscow newspaper said.

'to blame for  
paign failing

Wood, Political Reporter

conducting signals

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Executive Editor  
Kenneth FleetSTOCK MARKET  
(Change on week)

FT 30 Share

1848.5 (+27.8)

FT-SE 100

2328.1 (+36.8)

Bargains

49904 (55708)

USM (Datastream)

204.17 (+10.34)

## THE POUND

(Change on week)

US dollar

1.6105 (-0.0035)

W German mark

2.9625 (+0.0178)

Trade-weighted

72.5 (+0.3)

## Tax ruling

expected

to help

new firms

By Our Industrial Editor

New businesses operating be-

low the Value Added Tax

turnover threshold of £21,300

may be able to secure repay-

ments of VAT expenditure, in

some cases running into thou-

sands of pounds, as the result

of a new VAT tribunal ruling.

Customs and Excise has a

month in which to appeal.

The ruling emerged from a

Manchester tribunal hearing a

claim for payment of input tax

by Merseyville Cable Vision.

Input tax is the VAT paid by a

company to its suppliers of

goods and services.

The company, which is in

the process of setting up a

cable service but as yet has no

trading income, claimed

£33,000 VAT paid on goods

and services used in its drive

to start up in business.

Businesses not actually sell-

ing any of their products or

services have, until now, been

refused registration for VAT

but it was argued before the

Manchester tribunal that this

was contrary to European

Community law.

Mr Ernest Hoskin, a VAT

specialist with the accountants

Deloitte Haskins and Sells

who represented the cable

company, said: "This is prob-

ably the most important de-

cision on VAT since the tax

was introduced.

He went on: "It means

Customs and Excise will no

longer have the discretion to

refuse a new business if it asks

for registration to secure

repayment of input tax paid

out while it is setting up.

But a crucial rider set out by

the tribunal was that a busi-

ness must be engaged in a

legitimate economic activity,

Mr Hoskin said.

## Canary Wharf

in doubt as

banks hedge

Canary Wharf in London's

Docklands is back in the

melting pot: this week with

doubts over whether the banks

backing the development will

make a firm commitment to

go ahead.

The banks, First Boston,

Credit Suisse and Morgan

Stanley, are understood to be

delivering a letter to the

London Docklands Develop-

ment Corporation outlining

their intentions.

The £2 billion project on the

Isle of Dogs was hailed as a

rival to the City financial area.

The master building agree-

ment was due to be signed just

after Easter. That deadline

was missed, as was another at

the end of last month. The

agreement would cover infra-

structure and the first phase of

3 million square feet of an

intended total of 10 million

square feet of office space.

Film sale off

The proposed sale of the

struggling Goldcrest film com-

pany to Earl Mack, the New

York property development

company, has been blocked by

two of its main

shareholders. Brent Walker

and Ensign Trust voted

against the sale which re-

quired 75 per cent of the

shareholders' vote to go

through but won 74.6 per

cent.

Pepsi please

PepsiCo Inc, the soft drink and

snack company, plans to

double production in China to

more than 25 million cases by

the end of 1990. Mr Roger

Enico, PepsiCo's president and

chief executive, said in Hong

Kong he plans to invest more

than \$100 million there during

the next 10 years.

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Gilt-Edged 21 Share Prices 23

★★★★★

Base rates 'to  
fall this year'Economists forecast  
pressure on pound

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Short-term gloom over base rates will soon be lifted, according to a clutch of economic forecasts today.

All expect base rates to move lower later in the year, mainly as a result of the strength of sterling.

Hoare Govett, the broker, in its *Currency Outlook*, predicts a reduction of up to 1 per cent in base rates by the end of the year.

The report's author, Dr Paul Cherkow, says: "Foreign investor interest in British equities and gilts will intensify, producing renewed upward pressure on sterling and ultimately facilitating a ½-1 per cent reduction in commercial bank base rates."

The London Business School, in its *Financial Outlook*, takes a similar view.

It says: "Despite the need to prevent consumer credit growing too rapidly, pressure on sterling will cause the authorities to cut short-run interest rates later this year."

"With a further cut expected later and lower inflationary expectations following the election, long rates are

forecast to decline steadily

over the forecast period."

Mr Stephen Hannah, an economist at County NatWest, the bankers, says in the firm's *Gilt-Edged Market Bulletin*, that while the short-term outlook for the markets is gloomy, the long-term fundamentals are good.

He predicts falling interest rates and gilt yields later in the year as current market fears of higher inflation prove unfounded, and the likelihood of

Gilt-Edged 21

The Liverpool forecast predicts growth averaging more than 3 per cent annually over the 1987-1991 period.

The balance of payments will strengthen, the forecast says, with current account surpluses of £7-8 billion predicted by the end of the period.

Dr Sean Holly, the editor of the *London Business School's Quarterly Economic Bulletin*, rejects the suggestion that monetary policy should be tightened because of current strong credit growth.

He also rejects starting entry into the European Monetary System, saying that it would involve "a too sudden transfer

to German monetary conditions, probable loss of competitiveness vis-à-vis our important German competitors, chronic foreign exchange crises requiring interest rate surges and probably a return to exchange controls."

Professor Minford adds: "Better by far to stay with the steady and successful monetary policy we have now with M0. It promises no miracle cures but it works."

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Trafalgar House back with  
final £212m PFPUT offer

By Rodney Hobson

Trafalgar House has made a third and final attempt to take over the property portfolio of the Pension Fund Property Unit Trust.

The bid, which is dependent on the unit trust management committee convening an extraordinary general meeting, is in Trafalgar House shares worth £2,650 plus a premium of about £100 for each unit. There is a cash alternative of £2,650 per unit.

The bid announcement, made yesterday, reflects the increasing frustration felt by Trafalgar, the shipping, construction and property group, in obtaining a response from PFPUT.

Mr Eric Parker, the group chief executive of Trafalgar, said: "The committee of management was reluctant throughout to consider any dialogue with us, but their approach



Eric Parker: 'obligations to their certificate holders'

seems inconsistent with their obligations to their certificate holders."

The Trafalgar bid puts a value of £212 million on PFPUT. When it first bid in March the terms were £2,343 per unit, making the bid worth £187.7 million. The offer was based on a valuation of the trust's portfolio by Jones Lang

Wootton, the chartered surveyors.

When a subsequent revaluation in May based on the rise in City rents increased the portfolio's worth to £204.5 million, Trafalgar came back last month with £200 million.

The latest bid now tops the June redemption price of £2,385 per unit and the March redemption price of £2,135.

Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank acting on behalf of Trafalgar, has sent details to all PFPUT certificate holders.

Kleinwort Benson says: "Trafalgar House's present intention is not to proceed with its proposals unless the committee of management confirms by the close of business on July 16 that it will convene a meeting of certificate holders to be held within 28 days."

July 16 is the date of the PFPUT annual meeting.

'Martins buyout  
fine by Guinness'

The merchant bank advisers

to Guinness, Lazard Brothers, have received a considerable number of approaches for the Martins Retail Group, the newsagents and chemist chain, including one from the existing management. Lazard had set last Friday as the deadline for offers.

Mr Anthony Tennant, the Guinness chief executive, said yesterday that he was not surprised the Martins management was going to "have a go". He said: "If they can raise the necessary resources it is fine by us."

Mr Tennant said: "There will be a second round of serious interest when we would expect to enter into a confidentiality agreement with those who are definitely interested, as opposed to those who are seeking information

to check up on their own

performance."

Mr Tennant said the company found it irritating that Mr Arunbhai Patel, who bought the Finlays chain from Hanson Trust, had already claimed he was buying Martins.

He added: "Martins has good people who are running the business well. We are on good terms with Mr Brian Baylis, the managing director, and his colleagues. But there is a lot of goodwill in this business and the asset value is relatively low."

Mr Tennant reaffirmed that Guinness would definitely dispose of Martins. "We are not yet in the auction room but we do expect a substantial amount because Martins is the largest business of its kind."

Brunei brings  
new charges  
in fraud case

Bandar Seri Begawan (Reuter)

Brunei has brought 17 fresh fraud charges against four former officials of the National Bank of Brunei over an alleged loans scandal.

No amount was stated in the charges against the bank's former chairman, Mr Khoo Ban Hock, the auditors Mr Andrew Peattie and Mr Bernard Soo, and the general manager, Mr Azlan Robert Teoh, when they appeared in court at the weekend.

NBB was closed after allegedly extending 90 per cent of its loan portfolio to firms controlled by Khoo, his family and friends. The new charges include conspiracy to defraud NBB, making false bank statements every year from 1983 to 1986, criminal breach of trust and criminal conspiracy to cheat. The case will go to the High Court on July 20.

Shell chairman likely to lead new council's drive for quality  
Boost for British management

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The most strenuous attempt yet to improve the quality of British management starts today with the launch meeting of a tripartite council on management education.

It has backing from industry, notably through the Confederation of British Industry, and from academic organizations at several levels, including the universities and polytechnics. Whitehall involvement is also expected.

The cutbacks announced last week for that other tripartite but differently based body, the National Economic Development Office, do not appear to hold any threat to the work of the new council. There have been indications of continuing government enthusiasm for the new council and some senior civil servants are expected to be involved in its work.

Pragmatism and the need to push through changes as soon as they are agreed are intended to be the two main hallmarks of the work of the council, whose chairman is expected to be Mr Bob Reid, chairman of Shell UK.

Four working parties are likely to be

set up today with a membership of leading figures in their respective fields. These will work on the implications of nearly 30 recommendations which have been put forward to raise levels of management expertise.

The recommendations were put forward this year in two reports, one by Dr John Constable for the British Institute of Management and the CBI and the other for the National Economic Development Council, the Manpower Services Commission and the BIM, prepared by a team led by Professor Charles Handy of the London Business School.

Badly-needed increases in the output of undergraduates and post-graduates in business and management would cost an extra £138 million a year by the late 1990s, according to the Constable report. But it argued that gains from better management would easily cover the extra costs of the various recommendations.

The bill would be met, Constable suggested, by £28 million from the Government, £6 million from local authorities and £104 million from the

customers, who would be both companies and individuals.

The quality of





مكتبة الأصيل



## ANALYSIS

# Guinness follows disturbing trend in accounting practice

Guinness has been accused of many things as a result of the takeover of Distillers. The one thing it cannot be accused of is failure to make full disclosure in the latest annual report and accounts.

But it has also availed itself to the full of the accounting practices which are now a disturbing but accepted feature of the takeover and merger scene.

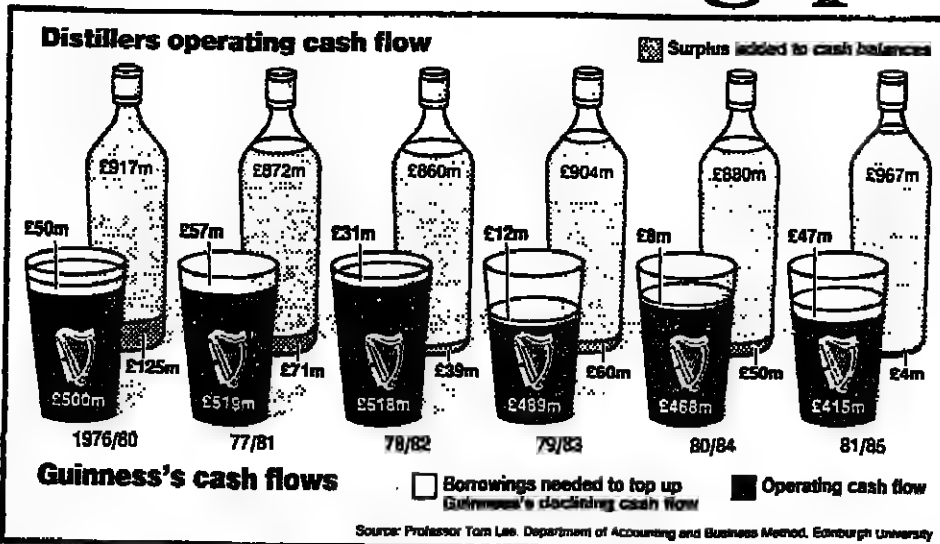
The main areas of concern to accountants are: the attribution of "fair value" to the assets acquired, the creation of provisions to keep reorganization costs off the face of the profit and loss account and the non-creation of either a share premium account or a goodwill account.

Interestingly, the "fair value" of the Distillers assets acquired was little different from the carrying value in the unaudited Distillers accounts. A write-off of £300 million of "surplus" whisky stocks (nearly half the total) was almost exactly matched by an increase in the value of the remainder by £298 million.

The other key adjustments were an increase in the value of fixed assets and investments by £301 million, an amount which was more or less offset by a provision of £276 million for the future reorganization of Distillers.

The total net assets acquired were assigned a "fair value" of £1.3 billion, and the price paid in a combination of cash, preference shares and ordinary shares at their nominal value was £1.16 billion, producing a merger relief (sort of negative goodwill) of £140 million.

However, had the ordinary



Guinness's cash flows

Source: Professor Tom Lee, Department of Accounting and Business Method, Edinburgh University

Readers of the financial Press were treated to a sort of City version of *The Archers* — an everyday story of brewing folk — during Guinness's bitterly contested battle for control of Distillers and in the months that followed.

Those who enjoy *The Archers* will recognize the feeling of pleasurable anticipation as each day brought the expected, ever more sensational revelations of what Mr Ernest Saunders, Guinness's former chairman and chief executive, his colleagues and his financial advisers had been doing.

Now that the executives involved in the alleged wrongdoing at the time of the takeover have departed, the serial is no longer mesmerizing the City every day.

But as far as the new management is concerned, it has inherited the job of restoring the fortunes of the business, truly an everyday story which will run and run.

Indicators of how the business is faring. Cash flow analysis can provide an answer.

Using five-year aggregates to smooth out the peaks and troughs, the chart contrasts the cash flow profiles of the bidder and the prey.

They show that Distillers has had stable operating cash flows and has been generating sizeable cash surpluses. Guinness, on the other hand, has suffered a deterioration in operating cash flows. It has regularly topped up its funds with borrowings.

Carol Ferguson

She bustled around, tearfully firing relations and employees, introducing new models and pushing sales, so by 1979 it was making profits of £9 million (£0.9 million at today's exchange rates) and had been floated on the Paris Bourse.

A diversification into cigarette lighters through the purchase of Flaminate in the early 1980s proved a disaster. Profits more than halved in two years to £500,000, but the long climb back has started to accelerate. Last week the company revealed that in the year to end March Waterman profits rose from £1.5 million to about £2.2 million from turnover up 10 per cent to £33.2 million.

Mme Gomez, who is Conceller General for Nimes representing Jacques Chirac's RPR party, still refers to modern cheap pens as "those plastic things," reserving her real affection for the traditional fountain pen. The latest model is made from milk. The company recently discovered an ancient stock of Italian gallate, a milk-based resin, and is now producing fountain pens from it. Better hurry while stocks last. No one can remember how to make it.

Waterman is a family company. It was run by Mme Gomez's mother and her grandmother before that, but when she joined in 1969 it was virtually stagnant.

Ray Heath

States, following a sale of the family's controlling interest by Mme Gomez.

Once again the razor and consumer products company is under siege. Mr Ronald Perelman, who controls the Revlon cosmetics company, has offered \$4.6 billion (£1.8 billion) for it.

He has stood at Gillette's front door before with threatening bids. Should Mr Per-

elman go all the way this time and then start looking at ways of retrieving his money by axing uneconomic divisions, Waterman is unlikely to be a victim — thanks to the steady strategies of Mme Gomez.

Waterman is a family company. It was run by Mme Gomez's mother and her grandmother before that, but when she joined in 1969 it was virtually stagnant.

chandleries, it seems. At least that is what Frank Dunster, who is doing his native Hayling Island, after parting company last week with Laing and Cruickshank. Dunster, a gilt market maker, left Akroyd & Smithers after 18 years last year to do just that, but was

enticed back to the City by Laing's. His boss, Simon Hartnell, a director of Alexander Laing and Cruickshank, tells me: "We persuaded him to come back to the City but last week he and I had a chat and decided it wasn't really working out. We started trading in October and we've changed our traders around three times since. We'll probably do it another five times yet." Dunster departed, I understand, with three months' money.

Next time you hear Alan Greenspan, the new head of the US Federal Reserve, speak, sit up and listen. Greenspan, who once appeared on television commercials in America for Apple Computers, makes only 20 speeches a year and his standard fee for each is £22,000 (£14,000).

Carol Leonard

The City uniform of turned-up collars and pearls for women and loose-fitting "preppy" suits for men is a comparatively modern fad. During his acceptance speech as a Sheriff of the City of London, Brian Jenkins, aged 51, now senior audit partner at accountancy firm Coopers & Lybrand, spoke of his firm's dress manual when he started work in the City. Stiff collars and hats were then compulsory. "As articulated clerks, we used to buy paper collars at Woolworth's in Cheapside and turn them inside out to wear on day two."

Collared

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Carol Leonard

## COMMENT

## The missing crusade to save free trade

The World Bank has maintained its original combination of practicality and idealism more vigorously than other post-war institutions. It has also retained the confidence both of developing countries and of the main trading blocs of the industrial free world. So it matters when the World Bank launches a campaign to save the liberal international trading system from the accelerating growth of protectionism and managed trade.

The tenth *World Development Report*, published last week pinpoints how far things have moved in the wrong direction, identifies a possible new constituency — developing countries — to reverse the slide and suggests tactics that might be used to attack this apparently impossible task.

Protection has advanced not through a 1930s style tariff war but by the spread of quotas, bilateral deals and less explicit methods such as threatened anti-dumping actions. Some 17 per cent of total industrial country imports are now subject to formal non-tariff barriers alone; 16 per cent more imports are covered than in 1981.

Advanced countries maintain an ideological commitment to the open trade that did so much to make them rich in the first place. But it now frequently rings of cant. As the report wryly notes: "Every act of special protection tends to be accompanied by a claim that its advocates are against protectionism." Trade in food, textiles and steel is now almost wholly managed in contravention of the toothless General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Shoes, cars and electrical goods are well on the way.

Principles of non-discrimination and price competition are in danger of being abandoned. "Without a new commitment to the principles of Gatt, the trading system will see an increase in bilateralism, a further spread of non-tariff barriers, more trade managed on the Multi Fibre Arrangement model, and greater use of domestic laws to obstruct imports," says the report.

"Such a breakdown in the rule of law is against the interests of all trading nations, but the developing countries would stand to lose most. In a world where bilateral arrangements became the norm, developing countries' lack of bargaining chips would place them in a weak position."

The study finds that developing countries that have looked outward through trade industrialize and improve

living standards faster. Yet, for all the publicity about rows with Japan, trade barriers work hardest against poor countries' exports. One of the poorest, Bangladesh, was soon battered by the MFA when it started to develop its textile industry, even though its exports were insignificant. China is a bigger fish, already being caught in the net. Even special deals to favour poor countries have, in recent years, limited exports instead. Protection therefore discourages newer developing countries from opening their economies to market forces. Instead of turning away from free markets, could they become the new force against protection in the forthcoming Uruguay round of Gatt trade negotiations?

It sounds unlikely. Most developing countries use Gatt concessions to limit imports more than industrial countries; hence the pressure on the likes of South Korea. In any case, they would need allies. Japan is the most obvious, having grasped its strong interest in being the guardian of free trade.

The free market principles of the American and British governments now stop at the Customs frontier. Industrial country consumers, the worst losers from quotas, seem apathetic and the cause of free trade has not excited the idealistic young.

Yet there are possibilities. An alliance has been formed between Argentina and Australia on agricultural issues for instance. Indeed, food could be the key to rolling back protection. Here the United States is the natural ally of leading developing nations, which need to co-operate with it on multilateral talks. If they do not, the US will win bilateral concessions with Japan.

Developing nations could also take a bolder initiative in trading their largely useless export concessions for a plan to convert quotas into tariffs and bring protection back in a rational framework.

But it is hard to see the process really being reversed without moves to strengthen the organization of Gatt, which never had much power or resources and sold its moral authority by agreeing to the MFA. The Reagan Administration has repeatedly said it wants to strengthen Gatt. Developing countries should find out whether that means Gatt ruling on dumping complaints. In that admittedly unlikely event, the crusade could be won.

Graham Searjeant  
Financial Editor

## GILT-EDGED

## Inflation fears overplayed

Gilt yields are set to fall. They look extremely attractive on a global basis and domestic inflationary fears are overplayed. The post-election decline in the gilt market was an over-reaction to recent developments.

As many of the key factors affecting the outlook for gilts are external, gilts must be viewed in an international context. The most important external influences for gilts are the likely course of the dollar and their relative attractiveness against other international fixed income instruments.

The dollar's course will be determined by developments in the American economy and the actions of the Fed. In our view, the cumulative US trade deficit and the high level of the budget deficit do not suggest that the dollar has decisively turned. However, there is now reduced instability in the dollar, reflecting continued intervention to support it and widening interest rate differentials in favour of the United States.

A major problem for the US is that the currencies of countries that account for nearly half of the US trade deficit, namely Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Canada, have not appreciated significantly against the dollar. Thus, even though the dollar's depreciation over the last 18 months has improved trade volumes, the cumulative US trade deficit continues to grow.

A lasting improvement in the US trade deficit depends not only on the dollar remaining competitive but, now

more importantly, on world trade picking-up as a result of more expansionist policies in Europe.

An additional problem for the US is that, even though its budget deficit will fall this year, it is still set to remain at a very high level. Congress is unlikely to concede to spending cuts while President Reagan would veto any tax increases. A widening interest rate differential in favour of the US appears unlikely to occur through lower rates in Japan and Germany. As a result the Fed may have to tighten policy in order to protect the dollar. This will not only highlight the tenuous state of the US economy but it will reduce the attractiveness of US Treasuries.

With US bonds looking unattractive, what about other bond markets? Leading countries outside the United States have ample scope to relax fiscal policy in order to ensure that the world economy does not enter a recession. However, the possibility of fiscal expansion and lower interest rates in Europe, and in particular West Germany, appears limited. This suggests that the outlook for financial assets in the region is not inspiring.

In Japan, bonds, like equities, are unattractive on valuation grounds. With annual inflation in Britain set to fall to 3.5 per cent by the end of the year, currently yielding more than 9 per cent in nominal terms, are attractive internationally.

In this highly disinflationary global environment

they look attractive on two counts. First, the British policy stance has been relaxed, namely via sterling's non-inflationary devaluation in 1986 and interest rate cuts. And there is scope for more to come, particularly given high domestic real interest rates and strong investment growth reducing potential overheating fears. In a world of restrictive policy stances, Britain offers high potential capital gains and limited currency risk, especially given the firmer oil price.

Second, now that political risk has been removed as a market influence over the medium-term and given that the PSBR is set to remain at 1 per cent of gross domestic product, current yields available on gilts incorporate an unnecessarily large risk premium, reflecting the resurgence of inflationary expectations in Britain.

The sudden post-election resurrection of pessimism from the technical monetarists is, once again, dramatically overdone. The correlation between growth in domestic monetary aggregates and the rate of inflation has proved tenuous.

After all, deep seated monetarist beliefs, as reflected in excessively tight monetary policies, were partially responsible for the 1979-81 recession in Britain. To pursue such a policy further now, on the basis of overplayed money supply growth, indicates the fallacy of treating the British economy as an autonomous national unit, whose behaviour can be tracked through domestic monetary indicators.

The supposed mechanistic links between domestic money supply figures and inflation do not exist. The period in the early Seventies when credit expansion accelerated coincided with an inflationary shock from rising oil prices. The recent period of credit expansion has coincided with a disinflationary world environment. It appears that the movement of commodity prices has more of an inflationary influence than credit growth.

The potential inflationary pressures are in world raw material prices and oil prices. But compared to the prices of manufactured goods, raw material prices are close to their historical low, while the prospect of weak world growth could force them lower.

As the outlook for unit labour costs looks encouraging, this emphasizes the fact that domestic inflationary fears have been overplayed. Thus overseas investors will be attracted to the British market but in a steady stream rather than a flood of money.

Increased overseas demand for sterling-based assets will continue to exert a steady upward pressure on sterling, forcing it towards the top of the Bank of England's range against the mark, namely DM3. With inflation remaining subdued this will allow base rates to fall to 8 per cent by the autumn.

Gerard Lyons and Jeffrey Mizrahi

The authors are respectively, senior UK economist and chief economist of Savory Miln, the international securities house.

## Waterman chief aims to make her mark in the British market

Madame Francine Gomez, president of the Waterman pen company, is happier in the world of politics and business than in the garden of her home near Nantes.

"I do not have green fingers — I have hands of steel," she says. One of her ambitions is to put them around the necks of her competitors in the world's writing instruments market.

Britain is a particular target. Parker and Schaeffer are in her sights as Waterman tries to rebuild its reputation and position as the leading supplier of top-quality fountain pens.

Armed with a sales force of 18, and helped by a backlash against felt tip pens in favour of the substantial instruments which have been Waterman's speciality since 1884, sales in Britain have begun to accelerate.

In the year to end April, they were up 70 per cent to a still modest £1 million, but, according to M Philippe Balbo, head of Waterman's British operations, the company now has about 25 per cent of the quality market.

What happens in the long term could be determined by events a long way from the smart, stationary shops and counters in the department stores. Waterman is now part of Gillette of the United



Francine Gomez: sales in Britain have begun to accelerate

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## Picture of family wealth

Jonathan Guinness, son of Diana Mitford — now Lady Mosley — and a non-executive director of the family brewing firm, is selling a magnificent Gainsborough oil painting which has been in the Guinness family for almost 100 years. The 4ft high picture, *A Wooded Landscape*, painted at the peak of Gainsborough's career, is to be auctioned at Sotheby's in London on July 15 and is expected to fetch up to £1.5 million. The painting was bought by Jonathan's great-grandfather, Sir Edward Guinness — the first Lord Iveagh — in 1889 and was one of a collection of nine Gainsboroughs he built up after his retirement from active involvement in the Guinness business and which were eventually put on display at Kenwood House in north London. Seventeen years before he bought the picture, it had changed hands for £1,081. On his death in 1927, it passed to his son Walter, the first Lord Moyne, then down the line to Jonathan. One-time journalist, Jonathan — who worked at Reuters for three years in the 1950s — was unavailable for comment at his office at merchant bank Leopold Joseph late last week. "He usually spends Friday in the country," I was told.

## Sailing home

What happens to stock market dealers when they leave the City? They start up ships

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Gotham's City farewell

Stockbrokers were crying into their champagne on Friday night down at the Capataz drinking house in Old Broad Street. For the Capataz, which began life as an off-licence 120 years ago, has now been closed to make way for an office development. A popular, if slightly decaying, watering hole in a cellar with sawdust on the floor, Capataz was regularly used by brokers and bankers who took in their own

sandwiches to eat with a glass or two — or more — of Capataz wine, madeira or port. "Norwich Union has bought the 130-year lease from the Corporation of London and the whole block is now going to be redeveloped," says a sad Paul Gotham, who ran the hostelry with his partner Brian Kent, whose grandfather founded it. Plans to reopen elsewhere have been scotched. Rents in the City are simply too high.

enticed back to the City by Laing's. His boss, Simon Hartnell, a director of Alexander Laing and Cruickshank, tells me: "We persuaded him to come back to the City but last week he and I had a chat and decided it wasn't really working out. We started trading in October and we've changed our traders around three times since. We'll probably do it another five times yet." Dunster departed, I understand, with three months' money.

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Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks

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5	18.8	272 lbs Smith David	398	+19	
1	31.4	577.2m Smurfit (Jeff)	483	+18	
2	31.1	5,745.0m Usher Walker	570	+6	11
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12.6m	Card (A) & Sons	230	-30
389.0m	Cap & Counties	435	-13
12.9m	Cardist Prop	600	
138.2m	Cheserfield	885	+35
16.9m	Clarke Nicholas	185	
132.8m	Claydon	378	+23
83.6m	Comella	428	+30
		402	+13

7.9	177	Country 'N'	210	+2
7.9	178	Cosmos	210	+4
7.9	180	Deeds	210	+4
7.9	187	Ben Eater Estates	212	+2
8.0	423	Egyptian Trust	220	+6
8.0	13	Estates & Agency	220	+6
8.0	70	Estates Gen	180	+8
8.1	34	Estates Prop	200	+27
8.1	61	Ernst & Ol Leeds	188	+18
8.1	15	Five Oaks	211	+2
8.1	115	Plaschur King	223	+2
8.2	126	Programs	260	+35
8.2	30	Samme	235	+2
8.2	33	Shaw	240	+2
8.2	401	Gr Portland	208	+14
8.2	343	Grayland	407	+43
8.2	1	Halfwood Op	160	+1
8.2	287	Hambro Country	155	+8
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71.4m Lambert Howarth	380	740
76.1m Petard	350	-2
48.0m Strong & Fisher	322	+16
48.3m Soth	303	+77

TEXTILES			
68.9m Allied Text	387	+5	1
10.6m Atkins Bros	285	-3	1
11.5m Bannock (John)	360	+42	
15.8m Bestform (JA)	164	+13	

0.9 48.2	29.2m	Br Mohar	220	+2
2.6 21.9	41.7m	Corsh	120	
3.8 29.0	1,587.3m	Downside (20)	490	+18
1.3 30.8	259.3m	Crowther (J)	218	+6
1.7 24.0	454.5m	Dawson	327	-3
1.6 29.6	15.8m	Debron	71	..
5.0 19.8	15.4m	Drummond	218	+3
2.1 15.2	11.5m	Foster (John)	130	+9

2.4	87.5m	Wangworth	219	+12
2.2	5,928,000	Regina (Herald)	170	
1.4	15.9m	Jerome (S)	275	+28
2.2	75.7m	Lamaol	335	+12
3.4	20.3m	Lewards	370	+5
4.3	35.5m	Lester	216	-2
	4,539,000	Lyles (S)	125	+1
	11.5m	Macdonald (Herald)	228	

10.2m	Portland 'A'	185	●+18
113.7m	Readicut	87	●+5
7,021,000	SEET	175	+0
17.7m	Sekers	181	+13
12.3m	Sedici	154	+12
3,375,000	Smeltshaw (R)	136	●+10
8,803,000	Stoddard 'A'	71	+3
6,588,000	Textured Jersey	172	+3

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TOBACCOS

10.7	37.2m Carroll	155	+7
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3.8 36.3			
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1	



## EDUCATIONAL

## HORIZONS

A guide to  
career choice

## POSTS



The following new appointments will be available from 1st September to recognise the continued growth and development of the College as a major Institute of Higher Education:

### Centre for Applied Technology & Innovation (CATI)

#### GENERAL MANAGER

(Salary to £21K)

This new self-financing centre has been established to develop and co-ordinate links with industry, commerce and the public sector within the areas of applied research, consultancy, research and development, short courses and seminars. Based at the College's attractive Puttbridge Bury campus, the Centre incorporates an outstanding suite of seminar and conference facilities together with associated comprehensive technological resources.

The General Manager will be responsible to the Board of Management for marketing the range of services to industry, as well as providing specific personal leadership in the generation of short course/seminar activity. This is a challenging and innovative post, requiring an energetic, entrepreneurial individual with creativity and flair. A successful track record of managing and working co-operatively with people at all levels is essential.

### Centre for Management Studies

#### PRINCIPAL LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER II

(2 Posts)

To be associated with post-graduate developments. Applicants for a senior appointment must hold an MBA or equivalent and have relevant industrial/commercial experience. A proven record in research or consultancy an advantage. Teaching will be expected in one of the following: Business Policy, Marketing, Finance/Quantitative Techniques, Public Sector Management.

### Centre for Accountancy Studies

#### LECTURER I IN ECONOMICS

To contribute to professional accountancy courses. Ability to offer another business subject would be an advantage.

### Faculty of Business

#### SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER II

(2 posts)

Two posts (one permanent and one temporary) are available in the areas of marketing and/or travel and tourism. An interest in being involved in the further development of higher level work is essential.

### Faculty of Applied Sciences

#### SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER II

(2 posts)

Expertise in one or more of the following areas is required: software development; computer systems architecture; data processing systems analysis and design; real-time systems design. Applicants should be graduates in appropriate sciences or related disciplines with experience in either commercial or industrial data processing. An interest in being involved in the development of courses up to degree level is essential.

### Faculty of Engineering

#### LECTURER II/LECTURER I

(2 posts)

A one year temporary appointment to teach manufacturing technology and materials technology. Ability to offer some aspects of Computer Aided Engineering would be an advantage.

### Central College Administration

#### PRINCIPAL FINANCE OFFICER

(Salary to £16K)

Applicants should be appropriately qualified, familiar with computer based systems, and be able to show initiative, enterprise and enthusiasm for this new and interesting senior post.

For further details please apply (quoting the relevant post) to:  
Assistant Director, Luton College of Higher Education, Park Square, Luton, Beds LU1 3JU.  
Telephone (0582) 34111 ext 243.  
Salaries unless stated otherwise: Barnham FE

Bedfordshire County Council is an equal opportunities employer.

### Highland Education Department

#### FURTHER EDUCATION

Re-advertisement. Previous applicants will be considered and need not re-apply.

### LECTURER 'A' IN ACCOUNTING

Inverness College of Further and Higher Education  
Salary Scale £9,840-£14,463/£15,528

Further details and application forms from: Director of Education, Highland Regional Council, Regional Buildings, Glenurquhart Road, Inverness (tel 234121 Ext 324)

Closing date for above post: Friday 17 July 1987

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATOR

For a small, friendly College. Typing, initiative and admin. skills essential. Initial salary between £7,500 - £8,000. Capital College, 47 Red Lion Street, London WC1R 4PF.  
Telephone 01 404 5083

### PHYSICS TUTOR

Required for September full or part-time A/O. Telephone or write with cv to:  
Principal  
DAVID LING & OIK  
COLLEGE  
10 Puttbridge Square  
Luton LU1 3JU  
Tel: 01-727 2797

## Director of Nurse Education/ Nurse Advisor to the Authority

£19,300 - £22,480 (Scale NW 86)

This is a challenging and exciting post which has become vacant due to the promotion of the existing Job Holder.

Reporting directly to the District General Manager, the successful candidate will be required to maintain a forward looking education programme for Nurses, recognising the importance of the development of nursing to meet the future needs of the profession.

He/She will be expected to provide professional leadership of all Nurses in the District give professional advice and interpretation of statutory requirements and National and Regional Policy; set local Nursing Policies and Standards and ensure that advice is available to the Health Authority.

The need is for an energetic, experienced and highly motivated professional with ambition for a future in Education or General Management.

For further information or informal visit please contact Mr David Howells, District General Manager, on Salisbury (0722) 336262, extn 2755.

For an Application Form and Job Description please write to the Personnel Department, Odstock Hospital, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP2 8BJ.  
Closing Date for applications: 17th August 1987  
Interviews will be held on 28th September 1987.

### SALISBURY Health Authority

### The Chartered Institute of Bankers

### ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Tuition)

The Institute wishes to appoint an Assistant Secretary initially to develop aspects of its qualifications work, particularly the improvement of tuition for its examinations. This is a career opportunity in a large and expanding professional body with a current membership of over 125,000. The Institute's purpose is to help bankers with their personal development at all stages of their careers, and in its qualifications work it already has an excellent reputation for its relationships with colleges and teachers. Applicants should be graduates, A/CIBs or equivalent, with good experience of administration and the ability to communicate effectively with a wide range of people. Knowledge of professional education and banking/finance will be a distinct advantage. Starting salary according to experience, but at least £20,000 including London allowance. Benefits include subsidised lunch facility, contributory pension scheme, housing loan and possibility of car after qualifying period. Applications marked 'Personal' to Eric Glover, Secretary-General, The Chartered Institute of Bankers, 10 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AS. Tel: 01-623 3551, by 31 July 1987.



### TUTORS AND SENIOR TUTOR

The College of Estate Management wishes to appoint three further tutors to complement its existing academic staff. The College is a leading educational body associated with teaching for the professions of the land. It is an independent institution which was granted a Royal Charter in 1922 and since 1972 has been situated at the University of Reading, the principal activities of the tutors are in developing study material for its distance-taught students, conducting face-to-face teaching at centres in the UK and overseas, running short courses for qualified practitioners and undertaking research.

**SENIOR TUTOR IN ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT**  
For this senior appointment, the applicant should have a good first degree in economics and either a management qualification (MBA, MSc or Diploma in Project Management) or proven management experience. The principal duties will include responsibility for the development of economics teaching and an involvement in all of the College's postgraduate diplomas.

The salary range will be £13,750 - £21,450 and USS pension.

**TUTOR IN TECHNOLOGY**  
For this appointment the candidate should have either a first degree or relevant professional qualification in technology, building surveying or architecture and experience on site or in a design office.

The principal duties will include the development of technology-based subjects and an involvement with recently established courses for the chartered Institute of Building.

The salary range will be £9,305 - £18,210 and USS pension.

**TUTOR IN ESTATE AGENCY AND MARKETING**  
For this appointment candidates should have a first degree in surveying and/or be a corporate member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Experience in Estate Agency and Property Marketing is essential as a major responsibility for the tutor appointed to this post will be concerned with the College's Certificate in Residential Estate Agency and the RICS Diploma in Property Marketing.

The salary range will be £9,305 - £18,210 and USS pension. For an informal discussion about any of these posts, please contact Mr Peter Goodacre, Vice-Principal of the College. Application forms may be obtained from Mrs P. Reynolds, College of Estate Management, Whiteknights, Reading, Berks RG6 2AW, telephone 0734 881101.

### IS THERE LIFE AFTER SCHOOL?

If you are a school teacher about to retire, you may wish to run your own business on a part-time basis in order to supplement your pension.

You could do this by arranging Book Fairs in schools for the sale of children's paperback at affordable prices. We can supply the expertise and the books. For information please write to Keith Dransfield (ex Education Officer), South Lodge, Rigg Lane, East Hardwick, Potterscroft, West Yorkshire, WF8 3EF.

### EDUCATION ADMINISTRATOR AND ACCOUNT ASSISTANT

Will suit recent graduates or intelligent person with good office experience, friendly atmosphere, good salary. Details from:  
MCS  
25, Maryborough Road, London NW11 5JP  
Tel: 01-935 3723

### QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE

#### HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF CHIROPODY

Applications are invited for the above post, for commencing on 1 September 1987 or as soon as possible thereafter. The person appointed will be responsible for the academic, leadership, managerial and administrative aspects of the department. The post-holder will be the development of a post-graduate diploma course and the establishment of a comprehensive professional development and research programmes for the department.

Currently the salary is £14,500 per annum (under review) and the grading of the post may be subject to review.

Application forms and further information particulars may be obtained from the personnel secretary, Queen Margaret College, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 1ST. Telephone: 01-328 0111 (ext. 284). The closing date for applications is 10 July 1987.

### PANGBOURNE COLLEGE

#### HMC BOYS BOARDING & DAY

Required for January 1988 a well qualified graduate to a highly successful ENGLISH department. Outstanding stage facilities completed in 1985. Ability to assist with games coaching, especially Rowing, will be an additional recommendation. Own salary scale. Accommodation available. Applications with full Curriculum Vitae and names of two referees should be sent to: The Headmaster, Pangbourne College, Pangbourne, Reading, Berkshire, RG8 6LA, from whom further details may be obtained. Telephone: Pangbourne (07357) 2101.

### OXFORD INTENSIVE SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

Urgently requires  
**LIVELY GRADUATES/GRADUATE TEACHERS**

to teach English to European teenagers on its short intensive summer courses in various locations in the Midlands and Southern England.

Only 50 students per class.

Please send brief cv, salary details and telephone number on (0855) 726627 (weekdays).

### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

### RESEARCH IN TEXTILE HISTORY

The Pasold Research Fund is proposing to provide funding over the next three years for a Research Fellow, Research Assistant, or similar post, to work in the field of textile history. Any aspect of the history of textiles will be considered through preference may be given to interdisciplinary projects, for example, research integrating the study of design or the technical properties of textiles with economic and social history.

Scholars in any British university, polytechnic, or similar institution, are invited to apply for the support of a project or projects. Applicants should submit project outlines (not more than 1,000 words), curriculum vitae, and the names of two referees. Applications should be addressed to:

Mr N.B. Harte, Director, Pasold Research Fund, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE

The closing date for applications will be 31 October 1987.

The Pasold Research Fund is a registered charity; its trustees are the London School of Economics and the Courtauld Institute of Art.

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD TRANSPORT STUDIES UNIT

#### DEPUTY DIRECTOR

A Deputy Director is required to assist the development of the unit's research, consultancy and teaching activities, the appointment will be for 3 years initially with scope for reappointment. Salary on grade IIX (£14,425-£19,440) according to age and experience.

Further details available from:  
The Administrator  
Transport Studies Unit  
11 Bevington Road, Oxford OX2 6NS  
Telephone Oxford 274715  
Applications by July 31, 1987

## Playing the waiting game

It is worthwhile observing a few rules of etiquette, and using some restraint when facing a long delay over a job application, says Roger Jones

*The waiting time, my brothers, is the hardest time of all.*

I am not sure whether Sarah Doudney was thinking of job-seekers when she wrote these words, but for anyone with experience of applying for a job, they must seem remarkably apposite. After all, sending an application, devising a CV and completing a personal history form are reasonably straightforward matters over which you have some control. But waiting for some response to your efforts can turn out to be a nail-biting, agonizing experience.

Rome, as we all know, was not built in a day. Yet it may seem ridiculous to the uninitiated that the selection process can take several weeks...or even months. I can recall one occasion when I did not receive word about the outcome of a job application until a full year after I had first contacted the firm.

They did not offer me the job - which is just as well, since I had long since taken up another position.

Fortunately, it is rare for an application to be kept in limbo for as long as this. Nevertheless, one of the virtues of a job-seeker needs to be patience. There is little to be gained by phoning prospective employers every other day to find out whether you have been put on their

### Rare for applicant to be kept in limbo

shortlist. If you become too much of a nuisance, people will begin to say no in an effort to get rid of you. (An exception could be the case of sales people. Persistence is a prized asset in sales, and a constant barrage of inquiries could impress rather than irritate some, though not all, firms.)

Is there any rule of thumb to indicate how long you are likely to have to wait for a response to your application? Possibly. There may be a clue in the way the advertisement is worded. If a deadline for applications is specified, you will have to wait for perhaps a week or a fortnight after the deadline to learn whether you are to be called for interview.

If no deadline is mentioned, you can never be quite sure. Do not be dismayed if you hear nothing for a month or more. A position may be advertised in several journals and no decisions will be taken



The job is his, but the wait for news can cause anxiety for the applicant

until at least a week after the final appearance of the ad.

Generally, the larger and more bureaucratic the organization, the longer the wait. This does not imply any malevolence by the firm: merely complicated logistics. Meetings have to be arranged for the relevant staff members to consider the applications, and if some of them are busy people forever on the move, there can be problems in finding a date to suit everyone.

If the job is an overseas one delays can be greater, partly because some of the candidates are likely to live abroad and enough time has to be allowed for their applications to arrive through the post. And if a lot of to and fro-ing is involved, a speedy selection process becomes quite impossible.

An early inquiry about the fate of your application is recommended only if you suspect it may not have arrived safely. Most of the organizations I have dealt with acknowledge applications, but some do not unless you request an acknowledgement and enclose a stamped addressed envelope. The job details or the application form often indicate whether the latter course of action should be pursued. To make doubly sure they arrive, you could send your details by recorded delivery.

If, after four weeks or so, you have heard nothing of the progress of your applications and you cannot curb your impatience any longer, there is no harm in phoning someone within the organization to ask when interviews are due to be held. Be subtle in your approach and don't ask pointedly if you are in the running for a job. If you happen to let slip that you are an applicant, the person at the other end of the line might offer to make inquiries on your behalf. But it is bad etiquette to insist on information.

Of course, it could be your own fault if no message is received. A good many invitations for interview nowadays are made by phone, which means you have to be accessible day and night. On the

move or not, British Telecom subscribers need not be disadvantaged by this. There are ways to overcome the problem, such as Answerphones or a helpful relation or neighbour who is willing to take messages and pass them on.

Once you get to the interview stage, the pace usually quickens, and you should know within a few days of the meeting whether your application is being taken any further. However, to be absolutely certain where you stand, why not ask your interviewer when you are likely to know the outcome of your candidature? Some institutions can come up with an answer by the end of the afternoon. But others may need to delve further into your background before coming to any conclusion.

Moreover, if they have to go through a host of candidates in different locations, a substantial delay will be inevitable. It is, therefore, just as well to ask to be put into the picture rather than spend the next two days fearing the worst.

Bad news often takes longer to arrive than good tidings, and it should not be difficult to understand why. When an employer makes a job offer, there is no absolute guarantee that the fortunate candidate will accept the post. Until he or she does so, there is no point in informing the other candidates that their applications have been unsuccessful, because this might not be the case. There is still a chance of one of the other being chosen in the event of the preferred applicant rejecting the offer...or getting run over by a bus! No news for a few days is not necessarily bad news.

There is always the possibility that the chosen applicant will need time to make up his mind, and this will cause further delay. If you find yourself in this happy position, take care not to delay too long. While you may resent the company's

### Lack of news can be an unnerving experience

slow recruitment methods, this is hardly a time to give them a taste of their own medicine. Remember the job is not yours until you have signed on the dotted line...and have pity on those unfortunate who missed out on this occasion. They need to be put out of their misery as soon as possible.

To be kept in the dark for an appreciable period of time can prove to be an unnerving experience. But the effects of the long wait need not be mitigated by activity - social, educational and physical. Don't wait idly for the postman to call or the telephone to ring, but carry on as normal with the job hunt, preparing applications, and so on. Time will then pass more quickly and, indeed, you'll hardly realize you're waiting.

● First of three articles on finding jobs - tomorrow Job clubs; Thursday, career breaks.

### UNIVERSITY OF HULL

#### The Law School

#### Temporary Lectureships

Applications are invited for three temporary Lectureships posts available from 1 October 1987, initially for one year. These additional posts have been created to assist the teams teaching the Part I LL.B. course.

Preference will be given to candidates who can offer one or more of the following:

#### Common Law

#### Public Law

#### Jurisprudence

Salary on Scale £8,735 to £11,015 per annum.

Applications (7 copies) including curriculum vitae and details of four referees should be sent to the Personnel Officer, University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Closing date 22nd July 22nd 1987

### University of Liverpool

#### Department of Statistics and Computational Mathematics

#### Senior Research Assistant in Statistics

Applications are invited for a two year Senior Research Assistant in the Development and Evaluation of Methods for Aggregate Data Analysis. This is funded by ESRC. The work, of wide general applicability, will focus on census, survey and election data.

Based in Liverpool, under the direction of Professor P.J. Brown, the project will also have the active collaboration of Mr C.D. Payne of Oxford University.

The post is tenable from 1st November, 1987, at an initial salary within the range £9,305 - £10,440 per annum.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 20th July 1987, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Quote ref. RV/556/T

### UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

#### DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

#### SENIOR RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applicants are invited for a Senior Research Assistant to work with Dr. C.H. Emmeus from 1st September 1987 until 31st March 1988 on the preparation of the Tertiary Igneous volume of the Nature Conservancy Council's Geological Conservation Review. Preference will be given to candidates with experience of igneous petrology and who have a higher degree.

Salary £9,305 pa on Grade 1A with superannuation.

Applications (three copies) naming three referees should be sent (quoting reference 01) by 28 July 1987 to the Registrar, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE from whom further particulars may be obtained.

### SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

#### University of London

#### Lectureships

Applications are invited for the following Lectureships: Lectureship in Hindi and Urdu, in the Department of Indian and of the Modern Languages and Literature of South Asia. Candidates with appropriate qualifications are invited to apply. The holder will participate in teaching both Hindi and Urdu at the undergraduate and Master's levels, and will be required to supervise research. An active research interest in the contemporary literature of either Hindi or Urdu is also sought.

Lectureship in Indonesian and Javanese, in the Department of South East Asia and the Islands. Applicants are expected to have a good command of Indonesian and preferably a research interest in Javanese language and literature. The main teaching task will be concerned with degree courses in Indonesian language and literature with a requirement to offer courses in Javanese language and literature as necessary.

Lectureship in Southern African Language Studies, in the Department of Africa. Candidates must have knowledge of one or more of the main languages of Southern Africa. A demonstrated interest in other aspects of Southern African culture is desirable. The person appointed will be required to teach languages at undergraduate level, to undertake postgraduate supervision, and to do research.

Appointments will date from 1 October 1987 or as soon thereafter as possible. Salary on the Lecturer A scale (£8,735 by increments to £13,015) or the Lecturer B scale (£14,245 by increments to £18,210) depending on qualifications and experience. In addition London Allowance of £1,993 per annum is payable; and membership of USS is a corequisite.

Further particulars and application forms are available from The Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP to whom applications should be sent to reach him by 31 July 1987. Applicants resident abroad may send full cv, including names and addresses of three referees.

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

#### ST CROSS COLLEGE

#### BURSAR

The College seeks to appoint a Bursar who will assume office on 1 October 1987 or as soon as possible thereafter. The duties include responsibility for the financial, domestic and administrative affairs of the College. It is likely that the successful candidate will have relevant experience in academic institutions. Salary will be on the University Scale for administrative staff (£14,245 - £19,440). The successful candidate will be elected to a fellowship. The closing date for applications is 31 July 1987. Further details are available from the Master, St Cross College.

### FITZWILLIAM AND ROBINSON COLLEGES, CAMBRIDGE

#### COLLEGE LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH

Fitzwilliam and Robinson Colleges invite applications for a College Lectureship in English (post-1700) with effect from 1 October 1987 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Further details may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the Master, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge CB3 0DG, to whom applications (8 copies) should be sent no later than 17 August 1987.







## EDUCATIONAL

## PREP &amp; PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The most important decision in your child's life is in your hands...

كلية فكتوريا  
Victoria College

(The Junior School)

The Board of Trustees of the American University in Cairo is pleased to announce the establishment of Victoria College of Long Ditton, Nr. Kingston.

Victoria College will offer a challenging educational program in the arts and sciences following the British system while emphasizing the language, history and culture of the Arabs.

Victoria College will admit its first students between the ages of five and eleven in September 1987. The higher levels are to be introduced according to the following schedule:

September 1987 Ages 5 to 11 will be accommodated  
September 1988 Ages 12 & 13 will be added  
September 1989 Ages 14 to 18 will be added

REGISTRATION IS IN PROGRESS NOW.

INTERVIEWS FOR SELECTIVE ADMISSIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED IN JULY.

FULL AND PARTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AVAILABLE.

Further information describing the plans of the College, its academic prospectus, and details of the procedures for admission and application forms may be obtained by writing to:

VICTORIA COLLEGE

NORFOLK HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR, 31 St. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON SW1V 4JH, OR TELEPHONE: (01-839 5857, (01-839 7534).

## FETTES COLLEGE, EDINBURGH APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the office of Head of Fettes College, Edinburgh, which falls vacant on 1st September 1988.

Further details may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors of the Fettes Trust, 48 Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3LX (031 225 3912)

### Gabbittas-Thring

Advisors on Independent Education

For personal advice on your child's needs, please contact:

The Gabbittas-Thring Educational Trust Limited  
6, 7 & 8 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London W1X 2BR.  
Tel: 01-734 0161

We are a charitable trust and our service is free.

### HEAD OF MATHS AND COMPUTER DEPARTMENT

Required for September 1987.

CO-educational preparatory day school

Wokingham, Berkshire.

Candidates will be asked to assist with boys' games and other aspects of school life.

Suitably qualified and experienced teachers should telephone for more details of this and other posts available.

Contact: Mrs. M. Barnes at Anglia Forsyth Ltd.

O.E.O. Educational Recruitment

108, High Street, Chichester, Sussex PO1 1DE

TEL: 01243 773393/782315

O.D.E. Licence Number FB9140

### HOLMEWOOD PREP SCHOOL, I.A.P.S.

London N12

Required for September 1987, an enthusiastic, qualified teacher for a class of 5-6 year-old boys in an expanding pre-preparatory department.

Baker, Keble & Co. Ltd. are seeking a teacher for a class of 5-6 year-old boys in an expanding pre-preparatory department.

Please telephone (01-445 9670) or write to the Headmaster, 88 Woodside Park Road, London N12 8SH.

References.

### CLIFTON HALL PREPARATORY SCHOOL

NEWBRIDGE, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

The Governors invite applications for the post of Head of this well-known Preparatory School near Edinburgh on early retirement of the present Headmaster.

The Governors are seeking to make an appointment for January or April 1988.

For full details of the post please write to the School Secretaries, CLIFTON HALL & GIFFORD, W.S.

3 Clifton Street, Edinburgh EC1 0YF.

Applications and the names and addresses of two referees to:

The Headmaster, Clifton Hall, Edinburgh EC1 0YF.

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The Headmaster, Clifton Hall, Edinburgh EC1 0YF.

## LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

### RADIO PROMOTION COMPANY

MARBLE ARCH

210, 5th Floor

This large promotional company is urgently seeking an experienced secretary (20-25) with WP experience (over 5 years) to work for two young managers.

You will be involved in the personal records of the company and as your job grows so will your administrative skills. A friendly environment with daily contact to top advertising agencies. Age 25+.

Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants

By 11.30 am on Tuesday

01-428 1284

### 'DOG LOVERS' CAMDEN TOWN

£11,000

The company secretary of a dog food company needs a P.A. to start around July 27th. To meet her criteria you will need to be bright, on the ball, have loads of initiative together with good shorthand and typing (no mangle).

Your day will involve liaising with the vet, kennel club, organising lunches, dictating and attending meetings to take minutes. The office is smart and everyone is extremely friendly. Early 10.15. Age 25+ p.p.p. + pension.

Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants

By 11.30 am on Tuesday

01-428 1284

### COLLEGE LEAVERS, NO SHORTHAND

£8,500 + +

Are you bubbly, personable and sociable, looking for a first job with excellent career prospects? If so, this large U.S. consultancy in West End is seeking a young, energetic, typing required with good command of English (preferably 'A' level standard) willing to learn graphics and word processing. Age 18+.

Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants

By 11.30 am on Tuesday

01-428 1284

### P.A. SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN

NEGOTIABLE SW1

This is an ideal opportunity to use your secretarial, administrative and social talents in a highly challenging role. The chairman of this medium sized property company needs a bright, energetic P.A. secretary who can keep the office running smoothly and who will be involved in personnel and recruitment in addition to a varied and demanding workload. Preferred age 25-35.

Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants

By 11.30 am on Tuesday

01-428 1284

### GRAD IN PR

£13,000 + Bens

Our client, a leading company of extremely high reputation is seeking a graduate with a minimum of 10 months experience in a professional office environment. You will be dealing with the writing of speeches at Board level and other high level documents.

CITY: 01 481 2345

WEST END: 01 488 2284

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### PROPERTY

£11,000

A smart and well educated person with excellent skills and phone manner is required to work for a leading property company. You will be dealing with clients constantly as well as supporting the managing director as his P.A./Sec.

CITY: 01 481 2345

WEST END: 01 488 2284

abbatt

### DESIGN

£10,000

Working with leading team in this position you will be responsible for a polished and professional design. You will be working for a W.P. operator who is a senior level in the design world. You will be working for 3 months on all their projects. Some of the projects include: excellent design, a perfect on offer.

CITY: 01 481 2345

WEST END: 01 488 2284

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### BI LINGUAL

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If you have the above qualifications and are cheerful and versatile, please apply (with full CV) to:

Catherine Jones, Premier Project Management Ltd, Suite 404, 189 Regents Street, London, W1R 7W1. Closing date 14th July.

Applications and the names and addresses of two referees to:

The Headmaster, Clifton Hall, Edinburgh EC1 0YF.

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Applications should provide a description of the proposed research and be accompanied by a CV to: British Telecom Research Laboratories, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich IP5 7RE, quoting ref. T/TA12/87.

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Variety is the spice of life working for two Directors in this fashion graphic design Co. based in W1. Your common sense, competence and initiative will be put to the test assisting with merchandising and production, liaising with clients and designers, as well as dealing with your own correspondence and giving full secretarial back-up. This is an unusual job for a bright front-line, who thrives on responsibility. If you have 60+ typing and WP exp. and are aged between 21-25

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## CHAIRMAN'S TRUE PA

£12,000

The busy Chairman of this financial company requires a truly professional PA with a sense of style. You need broad level experience to deal with administration, prestigious clients, so if you are confident, well represented and enjoy the idea of working in a dynamic environment please telephone. Skills 80/60 with WP experience. Age 25+.

## JOAN TREE

IN COVENT GARDEN

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£13,000

This is a dynamic young design company which in just a few years has grown to 100 staff. The creative genius is reflected in their own modern offices. As PA you will represent and assist, deal with clients and handle interesting company matters. Skills 100/50. Age 25+.

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IN COVENT GARDEN

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## Trilingual PA

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This young and dynamic President and Chief Executive of the International Investment Bank in Mayfair needs a PA with fluent French and English. This is an excellent opportunity for a young secretary wanting to work at senior level, who enjoys a full PA role, organising meetings, answering travel correspondence in all languages (French, Italian, Spanish, German and Dutch), looking after the President's schedule and liaising with clients. A good salary and benefits package is offered. Please call 01-486 6951.

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To complete the picture, please contact us on  
01-631 0992

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The Marketing Director of a newly formed, Scottish paper mill project requires secretary/PA for London office. In addition to normal secretarial skills familiarity with word processor/computer systems desirable. The Position also includes the responsibility to co-ordinate the company's market research and promotional activities. As export sales are planned a working knowledge of French and German are an added advantage. Starting salary of between £11,000 and £13,000 is anticipated depending on experience. Please write giving all relevant details to Norman Development, Caledonian Paper PLC, c/o Kymron Paper Company, 31 St James's Square, London SW1V 4JP.

## ASSISTANT SCHOOL SECRETARY

The successful applicant will have good organisational skills for this highly administrative secretarial role. Flexibility on hours and salary for the right person. Generous holidays.

Applications and enquiries to  
Mrs Susan Parsons  
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In this challenging position you will be responsible for all our administration. A bright, friendly, versatile, outgoing, team spirit, manner is essential together with a hardworking, conscientious practical attitude and good secretarial skills.

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at fast moving City Brokerage. Salary £9,500 + benefits.

Ring Stephanie  
481 1712 ext 210

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Salary negotiable + benefits. Interested?

Ring 01-486 2738  
Daisy Vernon  
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Are you looking for a challenge within a well established national charity? Do you possess good secretarial and administrative skills? We can offer full-time work at a competitive salary for the right people. We are currently seeking a number of secretarial and administrative staff to undertake shorthand, audio typing, copy typing and word processing. You should have good communication skills, general clerical experience, and the ability to adapt to a busy working environment in the City. Previous supervisory experience would be an advantage for some posts. Commitment towards the aid and objectives of the Society is essential. Benefits for all posts include non-contributory pension scheme and LV's, 20 + 2 days annual leave.

Applications in writing with full career details to Personnel Department, NSPCC, 67 Saffron Hill London, EC1N 8RS.

Tel 01 242 1626.

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£11,000

Senior Partner of leading Architectural Practice, is seeking a dedicated PA with architectural experience (age 25-35) no shorthand needed. Your fast accurate typing is taken for granted. Will train on WP.

353 7696  
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## AIMING HIGH!

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"Top of the tree person" with confidence and diplomacy is required for the High Ranking Senior Partner of a large firm of Chartered Accountants. Arrange client entertainment, prepare agendas, take minutes, organise and plan staff meetings, liaise with clients and ensure that all correspondence is handled efficiently. A good salary and benefits package is offered. Please call 01-486 6951.

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Medical Information Service require an experienced Personal Assistant/Secretary to assist their Chief of Communications. Prepare agendas, take minutes, organise and plan staff meetings, liaise with clients and ensure that all correspondence is handled efficiently. A good salary and benefits package is offered. Please call 01-486 6951.

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Join this prestigious W1 Investment bank as PA/Secretary to a V.P. in Mergers & Acquisitions. It's a high powered and dynamic environment and you will enjoy extensive client contact and utilise your organisational and secretarial skills to the full. Banking experience not necessary but 'A' level education & 80/60wp skills essential. Superb package includes 8% mortgage sub., bonus + much more.

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Middleton Jeffers

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Join this well known W1 film company and give full PA support to the chairman. Lots of involvement and your own areas of responsibility. Famous personalities are often coming into the office, so a confident and charming manner essential. 80/60 skills needed and training will be given on the word processor.

Please telephone 01 240 5531  
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Elizabeth Hunt  
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Please write enclosing CV to Alison Graig, Alan Baxter & Associates, 14-16 Cowcross Street, London EC1M 6DR.

## PA SHORTHAND SECRETARY

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Please phone Mr Lantide on  
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Tel. Mr Sheby on  
434 2942

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Street, EC2A 4BN  
01 588 6722  
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For application forms contact Sally on  
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## Declaration to customs in green channel an offence

**Commissioners of Customs and Excise v Class**  
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Mann  
[Judgment July 3]

It was an offence to declare goods voluntarily in the so-called green channel, rather than in the red "goods to declare" channel, as section 78(1) of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 created an absolute offence.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing an appeal by way of certiorari by the prosecutor, the Customs and Excise, from the decision of Dover Justices on October 31, 1985 in acquitting the defendant, Lieven Class, of an offence contrary to section 78(1) and (3) of the 1979 Act.

Section 78(1) provides: "Any person entering into the United Kingdom shall, at such place and in such manner as the Commissioners may direct, declare any thing . . . (a) he has obtained outside the United Kingdom; or (b) being dutiable goods or chargeable goods, he has obtained in the United Kingdom without payment of duty or tax, or in contravention of which he is not entitled to exemption . . ."

Mr Duncan Ouseley for the prosecutor, Mr Daniel Worsley for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said on October 30, 1985 at

Dover police station, the defendant was charged by an officer of the Customs and Excise that on that day, being a person entering the UK, he failed to declare at such place and in such manner as directed by the Commissioners certain goods carried with him, namely, 26 items of jewellery which he had obtained outside the UK and in respect of which he was not entitled to exemption from duty.

The justices found the following facts: The defendant had entered the green "nothing to declare" channel at Dover as a person entering the UK. He was carrying 26 items of jewellery which he had obtained outside the UK, in respect of which he was not entitled to exemption from duty, and which he was carrying for a commercial purpose.

At the relevant time the red and green self-selection system in accordance with the Commissioners' Direction, *Passengers' Declaration of Goods*, No 5 of April 2, 1979 was in operation.

Customs Notice No 5 was displayed in four languages (English, French, Dutch and Italian) stating *inter alia*: "If you have more than the allowances listed below, or if you have prohibited or restricted goods or goods for commercial purposes go into the red channel and declare them to an officer."

Subsequent to the entry into the green channel the defendant had a conversation with a

customs officer as a result of which the items were placed in the custody of the customs officer.

There was a conflict of evidence as to whether or not the items came to be in the custody of the customs officer because they were produced voluntarily by the defendant or as a result of a search following a declaration by the defendant that he had nothing to declare.

The justices were not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the prosecutor had proved the defendant had failed to declare the goods accordingly acquired the defendant.

The justices posed the following question: "Whether in an offence under section 78(1) and (3) of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979, it is necessary to prove that the person enters the green channel irrespective of any acts or omissions beyond that point, or whether such acts or omissions are capable of amounting to a defence."

His Lordship felt the question would be better posed as: "Whether section 78(1) and (3) of the 1979 Act created an absolute offence of failing to declare goods to a customs officer to which there was no defence."

Mr Justice Mann agreed.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Customs and Excise; Bradleys, Dover.

**Hotsen v East Berkshire Area Health Authority**  
Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Mawby of Chislehurst, Lord Ackner and Lord Goff of Chicheley  
[Speeches July 2]

Where there had been a 75 per cent risk that an injury sustained by the plaintiff would have led to the same medical consequences even if the defendant health authority had not treated him negligently, the judge had erred in awarding him 25 per cent of the damages attributable to the consequences of the injury on the basis that he had been deprived of a 25 per cent chance of making a nearly full recovery.

The House of Lords allowed an appeal by the East Berkshire Area Health Authority from the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dillon and Lord Justice Croom-Johnson) (*The Times* November 17, 1986) (1987) 2 WLR 287 who had upheld Mr Justice Simon Brown's award of £11,500 to the plaintiff, Mr Stephen John Hotsen (1985) 1 WLR 1036.

Mr Adrian Whitfield, QC, Mr Kieran Connon and Mr Andrew Grubb for the health authority; Mr Graham Williams, QC, and Mr David Ashton for the plaintiff.

LORD BRIDGE said that in 1977, as a schoolboy of 13, the plaintiff had fallen some 12 feet to the ground while climbing a tree and sustained an acute traumatic fracture of the left femoral epiphysis.

He had been taken to a hospital for which the defendant authority was responsible, but the injury had not been diagnosed and he had been sent home.

After five days of severe pain (for which the judge had awarded him £150 that was not in dispute), he had been taken to the hospital again, when X-rays of his hip had yielded the correct diagnosis and he had been operated on.

In the event, he had suffered avascular necrosis of the epiphysis, a layer of cartilage separating the bony head from the bony neck of the femur in a growing body.

Avascular necrosis resulted from a failure of the blood supply to the epiphysis and caused the epiphysis to die. That in turn involved disability of the hip joint with the virtual certainty of aggravation by developing osteo-arthritis.

The plaintiff had sued the health authority, who had admitted negligence in failing to diagnose his injury on the day of the accident.

The judge had expressed his findings of fact as follows (1985) 1 WLR 1036, 1040-1041:

"I Even had the health authority correctly diagnosed

and treated the plaintiff on April 26 that is a high probability, which I assess as a 75 per cent risk, that the plaintiff's injury would have followed the same course as it in fact has, that is, he would have developed avascular necrosis of the epiphysis and with all the same adverse consequences as have already ensued and with all the same adverse future prospects."

"2 That 75 per cent risk was translated by the health authority's admitted breach of duty into an inevitability. Putting it the other way, their delay in diagnosis denied the plaintiff the 25 per cent chance of the epiphysis being treated, avascular necrosis would not have developed."

"3 Had avascular necrosis not developed, the plaintiff would have made a very nearly full recovery."

The reason why the delay sealed the plaintiff's fate was because it allowed the pressure caused by haemarthrosis - the bleeding of ruptured blood vessels into the joint - to block the blood supply to the epiphysis. The judge had found that the plaintiff's injury had been caused by a fracture of the femur which had led to the epiphysis being cut off from the blood supply. The judge had found that the plaintiff's injury had been caused by a fracture of the femur which had led to the epiphysis being cut off from the blood supply.

On the basis of those findings the judge had held, as a matter of law, that the plaintiff was entitled to damages for the loss of the 25 per cent chance. He had assessed the damages attributable to the consequences of the avascular necrosis at £44,000 and awarded the plaintiff £11,500.

In analysing the issue of law arising from his findings, the judge had said (pp1043-1044):

"In the end the problem comes down to one of classification. Is this on a true analysis a case where the plaintiff is concerned to establish causative negligence or is it rather a case where the real question is the proper quantum of damages? Clearly the case hovers near the border."

"If proper solution in my judgment depends on category, it is correctly placed in the second."

"If the issue is one of causation then the health authority would have failed to prove its claim on the balance of probabilities. He would be lacking an essential ingredient of his case of action."

"If, however, the issue is one of quantification then the plaintiff succeeds because it is true that the quantum of a recognized head of damage must be evaluated according to the chances of the loss occurring."

He had reached the conclusion that the question was one of quantification.

His Lordship disagreed. The plaintiff's claim had been for

damages for physical injury and consequential loss alleged to have been caused by the authority's breach of their duty of care.

In some cases, perhaps particularly medical negligence cases, causation might be so difficult to establish that the court could only measure statistical chances, but that was not so here.

There had been a clear conflict on the medical evidence as to what had caused the avascular necrosis. The authority's evidence had been that the sole cause had been the original traumatic injury to the hip. The plaintiff's evidence, at its highest, had been that the delay in treatment had been a material contributory cause.

That had been a conflict, like any other about some relevant past event, that the judge could not have avoided resolving on a balance of probabilities.

Unless the plaintiff had proved on a balance of probabilities that the delayed treatment had at least been a material contributory cause of the avascular necrosis, he had failed on the issue of causation and no question of quantification could have arisen.

The judge's findings of fact, however, were unimpeachable as to the fact that the plaintiff had suffered the avascular necrosis, he had failed on the issue of causation and no question of quantification could have arisen.

The upshot was that the appeal had to be allowed on the narrow ground that the plaintiff had failed to establish a cause of action in respect of the avascular necrosis and its consequences.

Their Lordships had been invited to approach the appeal more broadly and to decide whether, in a claim for damages for personal injury, it could ever be appropriate, where the cause of the injury was uncertain, to award him a proportionate fraction of the full damages appropriate to compensate for the injury as the measure of damages for the loss chance.

There was a superficially attractive analogy between the principle applied in *Chapman v Hicks* (1951) 12 KB 786 (award of damages for breach of contract assessed by reference to the loss chance of securing valuable employment if the contract had been performed) and *Kitchin v Sawyer & Association* (1958) 1 WLR 563 (damages for solicitor's negligence assessed by reference to the loss chance of prosecuting a successful civil action) and the principle of awarding damages for the loss

chance of avoiding personal injury or, in medical negligence cases, for the loss chance of a better medical result that might have been achieved by prompt diagnosis and correct treatment.

There were formidable difficulties in the way of accepting the analogy, but his Lordship did not see the present appeal as a suitable occasion for reaching a settled conclusion as to whether it could ever be applied.

There had in the present case been an inescapable issue of causation first to be resolved. If, however, the plaintiff had proved on a balance of probabilities that the authority's negligent failure to diagnose and treat his injury promptly had materially contributed to the development of the avascular necrosis, his Lordship knew of no principle of English law that would have entitled the authority to a discount from the full measure of damages to reflect the chance that, even given prompt treatment, avascular necrosis might well still have developed.

The decisions of the House in *Bonnington Castings Ltd v Wardlaw* (1956) AC 613 and *McGhee v National Coal Board* (1971) 1 WLR 1 gave no support to such a view.

His Lordship would allow the appeal to the extent of reducing the damages awarded to the plaintiff by £11,500, the amount of any interest.

LORD MACKAY, agreeing with Lord Bridge and Lord Ackner, said that what the plaintiff meant by a "chance" was that if 100 people had suffered the same injury 75 would have developed

avascular necrosis and 25 would not.

That, he said, had been an asset possessed by him when he had arrived at the hospital.

In the circumstances of the present case, however, the probable effect of delay in treatment had been determined by the state of facts existing when the plaintiff had first been presented to the hospital.

It was not correct to say that he had then had a 25 per cent chance of recovery. If insufficient blood vessels had been left intact by the fall he had had no prospect of avoiding complete avascular necrosis.

It would, however, be unwise to lay it down as a rule that a plaintiff could never succeed by proving a loss of a chance in a medical negligence case: compare *McGhee v National Coal Board*.

A review of American authorities, including *Herskovits v Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound* (1983) 684 P2d 474, confirmed his Lordship in that view.

LORD ACKNER, concurring, said that the debate on the loss of a chance could not arise where there had been a positive finding of causation. As the plaintiff had failed to establish that before the injury had arisen the damage complained of had already been sustained or had become inevitable.

Lord Brandon and Lord Goff agreed with Lord Bridge, Lord Mackay and Lord Ackner.

Solicitors: Hempsons; Stephens, Scowen, St Austell for Lloyd Howarth & Partners, Mendenham.

**Continuing trial after five-month delay**

*Regina v Ali and Others*  
It was a question for the discretion of the magistrate under section 10(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 whether it was unfair to continue to hear a part-heard case after an adjournment of more than five months.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Glidewell and Mr Justice McNeill) so held on June 30 dismissing an application for judicial review of the decision of the Wells St Magistrates' Court to continue on April 27, 1987 a trial adjourned from December 4, 1986.

The nine defendants were charged with various offences including assault and obstruction resulting from a demonstration outside the South African Embassy on June 13, 1986.

LORD JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said the magistrate clearly had power to do what he did. He could only be said to have abused his power or to have acted unfairly.

Applying the test of fairness laid down in a series of cases the most recent of which was *R v Liverpool City Justices, Ex parte Topping* (1987) 1 WLR 119, the magistrate had not acted unfairly where the trial would be unfair.

His Lordship said that he had no experience of the concept of delay applied to stop the commencement of proceedings being applied to a delay in adjournment, but he would not rule that it could not apply in some circumstances.

His Lordship could conceive of a situation where the adjournment was so long that a fair trial was not possible and it would be an abuse to continue. It was a matter for the discretion of the magistrate.

The court recognized the difficulty of the inner London magistrates courts in resuming part-heard trials but when a case had been resumed and the trial continued, it was possible to rearrange the cases to give the adjourned case a date earlier than five months.

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## Advisers are warned to consider appeals very carefully

*R v R and H (Harrow London Borough Council Intervening)*

Since the principles of law applicable on appeals from orders relating to the custody, care and control of children are well known, it is not surprising that children were clear (see *G v G (Minors: Custody Appeal)* (1985) 1 WLR 647), and the great majority of such appeals involved the grant of legal aid on both sides, and the cost of authority public funds. It was essential that the parties' advisers should consider the position in law and on the facts very carefully before advising that an appeal be brought, or that an appeal was arguable.

Furthermore, it was wholly unnecessary on such an appeal to produce a bundle of documents running to 260 pages, containing all the affidavits sworn in the divorce proceedings and their exhibits. That caused enormous unnecessary expense to be incurred, and it happened time and time again. It was to be hoped that the position would improve henceforth.

The Court of Appeal (Lord

Justice May and Mr Justice Bush) so stated on July 2, dismissing an appeal by a mother from the High Court (Judge Main QC), which had made no order on her application for access to her three children whom the court had committed to the care of the local authority under section 2(2)(b) of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

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# Cash sweeps to uninhibited win

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Pat Cash, a wild colonial boy (well, not completely tamed, anyway), beat Ivan Lendl 7-6, 6-2, 7-5 in 2 hours and 45 minutes yesterday, to become Wimbledon Men's Singles champion.

Then the joyously uninhibited Cash defied a century of convention and confused a host of photographers and suited and tied officials by dashing across the court and climbing up the scoreboard into the players' guest box — to embrace his father, his coach, and the rest of the Cash entourage. The prize-giving had to wait. "I just wanted to share this victory with the people who helped me, and mean most to me," Cash said later.

Australians have a word, *larrikin*, to classify rough young men. There is much of the larrikin in Cash, whose dishevelled, rebellious air suggests that the refining influence of a civilized environment has put no more than a veneer on a brave, boisterously passionate nature. But he has shown great discipline in channelling all that — plus his enviable gifts as a strong, natural athlete — into his job as a professional tennis player.

Just before the final I bumped into John Newcombe, the last Australian to win the title (1971). Cash has much in common with Newcombe in that he is ardently macho; the kind of man you would choose to play for your life if not necessarily for your pleasure. Newcombe was — and Cash is — a brutally effective grass-court player. Both could have looked after themselves pretty well in the jungle.

Cash is not exclusively Australian. He just plays that way. His mother comes from Chicago and on his father's side there is Irish blood: the family emigrated from Wexford to farm in South Australia in the 19th century,

moving to Melbourne during the Depression in the 1930s. Cash also has a home in Fulham. Essentially, though, he is as Australian as a dingo and, like the dingo, only partly domesticated.

All that is kindly meant. The game badly needs Australians at or near the top and Cash is the toughest, most accomplished of the breed to emerge from "the big island" since Newcombe. Watching him yesterday, one vaguely wondered who would start favourite for next year's Wimbledon. Remember Boris Becker? Another Australian, Peter Dooohan, beat Becker this year — and Dooohan is not in Cash's class.

This was Cash's fifth at-

## Wimbledon champions

Men's singles: Pat Cash (Aus).  
Women's singles: Martina Navratilova (US).  
Men's doubles: Ken Flach and Robert Seguso (US).  
Women's doubles: Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (FRG) and Helena Sukova (CZ).  
Mixed doubles: Jeremy Bates and Jo Durie (GB).

tempt to win Wimbledon. Yesterday he may vaguely have recalled that the man who ended his debut, in 1983, was Lendl. This year Cash has beaten Lendl, the United States and French champion, in the two grand slam events played on grass: those of Australia and Wimbledon. Cash did so because he is a better grass court player.

With the help of one of Cash's compatriots, Tony Roche, Lendl has worked hard, and up to a point, effectively to make himself a grass court player. But it is not in his nature. Lendl is no gambler, no improviser. He is an ordered, practical, immensely disciplined man who

plays tennis — as he lives life — to set rhythms and patterns. He is no jazz musician. He prefers to have the sheet music in front of him. Yesterday Cash did what came naturally. Lendl did not. Cash was instinctive. Lendl coldly rational.

Cash conceded only 15 points when serving. Yes, only 15 points. He had a run of 20 consecutive service points. That was partly because he served and volleyed so well, except for a brief period in the third set, and partly because Lendl's returns were simply not good enough. Lendl's first volleys were not good enough, either, which meant that when receiving service Cash had more second chances than Lendl did.

Cash ran down plenty of Lendl volleys and was always the more flexible in a tactical sense, notably in his athletic volleying, his use of the lob and his strong, supple wrist work on the backhand. Cash was much the better volleyer. He covered the net like a curtain of steel. And we noted, as Lendl did, the cute placing of Cash's mixture of services. It was a sunny, oppressively hot afternoon and the court looked like a recently deserted battleground: pale green mering with light brown and patches of bare earth. By the third set there was a polish on the court that made both men jump about with care when volleying. The confrontation was punctuated by long, doom-laden pauses.

Cash had six break points in the first set, but was taken to a tie-break in which he was always the frontrunner. He broke service twice in the second set. Lendl never had a break point until the fourth game of the third set but seized the chance and built a 5-2 lead on it. Briefly, some of the punch had gone out of Cash's service and some of the spring out of his stride. But he

had not ceased to be the better player. He had merely paused for a breather. From 2-5 down Cash lost only four more points.

From Lendl's demeanour it was evident that he had realized the task was beyond him. Cash, ultimately, was almost incredulous. As he put away a last forehand volley, Cash hesitated for a moment. Could it be true that he was Wimbledon champion? It could indeed. When that sank in, all Cash could think about was the people who had helped him to make it happen. Good on yer, mate.

After the final Cash said: "I'm scared. I don't want my life to change too much. I want to be happy, but I don't want

## Singles finals statistics

Men's singles		Cash	Lendl
Acce	4	6	6
First serve in percentage	67	62	6
Double faults	2	6	6
Service games lost	1	4	4
Total points won	120	96	96

Women's singles		Navratilova	Grif
Acce	1	5	5
First serve in percentage	74	71	1
Double faults	1	1	1
Service games lost	1	1	1
Total points won	70	63	63

to be haunted... I'll be better if I'm left alone."

A disconsolate Lendl said: "It's really disappointing. I'd worked so hard. He won because he played better than me. I could not make any impression on his service, while he handled my service well. All I could do was hang on and fight. You can come back from anywhere if you keep fighting."

"Of course it's possible to be recognized as an all-time great without winning Wimbledon — look at Ken Rosewall," the Czechoslovak said, before adding quietly: "But it helps."

## A double triumph

Britain enjoyed a double success on the last day of Wimbledon yesterday when Jo Durie and Jeremy Bates won the mixed doubles final and Sara Gomer won the women's plate event.

In the last match on the Centre Court yesterday, Durie and Bates beat Darren Cahill and Nicole Provis of Australia 7-6, 6-3. The last all-British pair to win the title were Dorothy Round and Fred Perry in 1936. Miss Durie and Bates beat three seeded teams.

Miss Gomer tasted success when she lifted the ladies' championship plate, the competition for first round losers. The 23-year-old British number two delighted the crowd on number one court with her straight serve victory over the top seed, Kate Gompert, from the United States.

The £3,950 prize money is the biggest cheque Miss Gomer has picked up in her career. She won the match 6-3, 6-4.



Going for it: Cash produces a winner in his defeat of Lendl (Photograph: Tim Bishop)

## Centre Court road is no ball

By Richard Evans

The level of physical prowess exhibited by Pat Cash and Ivan Lendl on Centre Court yesterday did not happen by chance. In March, Lendl underwent knee surgery and within two days was back on a bicycle machine working himself as hard as ever.

But it was the new champion whose career was most seriously threatened by a debilitating back injury that struck him soon after he reached the US Open semi-final in 1984.

"For almost six months he was with us at home in Melbourne leading a pretty spartan existence," Pat Cash said. "You could say it was the next best thing to torture for Pat. We rigged up bars and back exercise machines downstairs underneath the verandah, and the exercises were so tough he could only do them on alternate days."

Cash took his time returning to the circuit, but when he did he was fit enough to shrug off an appendectomy that hit him three weeks before last year's Wimbledon. Like Lendl, Cash was exercising within days of the operation and performed something of a medical miracle by reaching the quarter-finals.

Yesterday was the final payoff. Only a very strong and very fit athlete could have made some of the knee-bending, thigh-testing returns Cash used to beat Lendl, and so gain a victory that was earned the hard way.

What continues to astound his rivals is how Langer can consistently produce such stimulating performances when, only minutes before teeing-off, he is still in a quandary over which putter to put in his bag. Faldo admitted: "I've played five tournaments in succession and I am tired. I shall mostly leave the club alone. The Open Championship is extremely important to me. I need to be physically and mentally fresh."

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## Imran's run-up to destiny

By Alan Lee

Imran Khan has done much already in the last few days to deposit the greatest disappointment of his cricketing life in the bank of faded memories. Today it will surely be entirely banished from his mind.

Three tail-end wickets stand between Pakistan and a momentous Test match triumph on the ground which, on their previous tour here five years ago, left them a legacy of acrimony and anti-climax.

It was Imran's first tour as captain. He was at the peak of his powers and after leveling the series at Lord's it was his driving ambition to win at Headingley and so defeat for the first time the country of his adopted home. Instead, Pakistan lost a tense match by three wickets and Imran complained about the umpiring.

Simmons publicly accused Stuart Fletcher, the Yorkshire tail-end, of denying Lancashire a vital county championship victory. He claimed Fletcher had failed to walk after giving a catch.

Lancashire and Essex, neither of whom have won the Middleton Cup, reached the quarter-finals of the bowls event with wins over Yorkshire and Hertfordshire on Saturday.

In calmer hindsight he has stressed that he was not motivated by sour grapes but by one of his more enduring qualities — open honesty.

There has never been any doubt, however, that the memory hurts. He had bowled in that match with a stomach muscle injury. "When my team needed a controlled, accurate burst of bowling from me, it didn't come," he said. "I let them down at the crucial stage."

He has let nobody down this time. Eight wickets in the match so far make him only the eighth bowler in history to reach 300 Test victims and, as Radio 3 listeners were doubtless informed, only F. S. Trueman needed fewer balls to take them. Imran has captained with firm authority and, when Saturday evening threatened an ugly incident,

he intervened appropriately calmly.

Small wonder, then, that he received a congratulatory phone call from president of Pakistan, General Zia, back at the team hotel. "I didn't need any reminding that it was my 300th wicket," he said. "When you look at the other players up there with me it is a great honour."

For Imran, in his 35th year, it is a still greater feat because, between January 1983 and October 1985, he did not bowl in Tests owing to a stress fracture of the shin.

Last night he reiterated his plan to retire. He wants his final act in international cricket to be victory in England and with only two Tests to come, he should be on the brink of destiny by tonight.

John Woodcock, page 30

## SPORT IN BRIEF

## Simmons reprimand

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## Langer lands new batch of records

By Mitchell Platts

Golf Correspondent, Dublin

The phenomenal Bernhard Langer duly completed an astonishing triumph with a final round of 68 in the Carrolls Irish Open golf tournament on the Portmarnock course here yesterday.

Langer started out nine shots ahead of his nearest rival. It would have required a Branson-style catastrophe on the last leg to stop the West German from winning the first prize of £35,838. And under clear blue skies, with only the suggestion of a breeze, that was never likely.

His 19-under-par aggregate of 269 was a record for the championship, as was his winning margin of ten strokes, over Sandy Lyle. It was back in 1934 at Portmarnock that Syd Easterbrook won the Irish Open by seven shots from the young J. C. Brown. Since the championship was revived by Carrolls in 1975, following a hiatus of 22 years, the most comfortable winning margin was the five strokes by which Sam Torrance overcame Nick Faldo in 1981.

For the second time in four appearances in Europe this season, Langer demonstrated his unique talent for turning a tournament into a personal work of art. He had shown little mercy to Severiano Ballesteros by winning the PGA Championship at Wentworth in May with 270, 18 strokes under par. That, too, set a record for the championship and for the course.

More importantly for Langer, his victory yesterday came on the eve of a week virtually away from the game before he launches his challenge for the Open Championship at Muirfield on Thursday week. "I shall go home to

## Card of the course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	377	4	10	373	4
2	378	4	11	425	4
3	380	4	12	445	4
4	444	4	13	365	4
5	398	4	14	393	4
6	600	5	15	135	3
7	190	3	16	514	4
8	401	4	17	474	4
9	430	4	18	417	4
Out 2,607		36	In 3,485		36
Total yardage: 7,102			Par: 72		

Germany and rest," he said. "I've played five tournaments in succession and I am tired. I shall mostly leave the club alone. The Open Championship is extremely important to me. I need to be physically and mentally fresh."

What continues to astound his rivals is how Langer can consistently produce such stimulating performances when, only minutes before teeing-off, he is still in a quandary over which putter to put in his bag. Faldo admitted: "I've played five tournaments in succession and I am tired. I shall mostly leave the club alone. The Open Championship is extremely important to me. I need to be physically and mentally fresh."

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END COLUMN

## Siren of doom wails at Lendl

By David Miller

At about 4.15 p.m. there was the sound of an ambulance siren outside the centre court main entrance. It might well have arrived to bear away the lockless Ivan Lendl, who on the fiery, biscuit-brown court had been torn limb from limb by the concentrated tenacity of Pat Cash.

When it was all over, and Lendl was already hurrying to catch the next Concorde home to hide his pain for a few days in New England, the figure of Ian Barclay emerged into the Wimbledon footlights.

The silver-haired Barclay is Cash's coach. He has been around a while, and some promising youngsters have prospered in his care. "I have a thousand patients," he said, with a pleasant lack of ostentation. "I find one winner. Pat is a winner. He's the best competitor I've ever seen. He just doesn't know how to stop back from a crisis."

From the age of 11 Cash has been guided by this quietly spoken man, but together they have been through the innumerable frustrations of Cash's injuries. Repeatedly during the teenage years, Barclay was told that Cash would never make a player. He has proved the critics wrong.

"His temperament was never an obstacle to me," Barclay says. He believes that the kind of competitive streak in his player is what is needed to produce Australia's first Wimbledon men's champion since 1971.

Barclay recalls that at the age of only 15, shielding a doubles partner in the final of a junior tournament, Cash had "played like a demon." Only the prolonged absences, he thinks, have delayed Cash's rise to yesterday's pinnacle.

The fascination was the pressure which Cash imposed on his opponent, Barclay ar-



Further Wimbledon coverage, page 32

gues that in the modern game, if a player has one weakness, the better opponents will cut him to pieces. Is Lendl's weakness, after two consecutive Wimbledon final defeats, in his head?

There was no doubting the tension in the Czech-American all those tedious preparatory twitches before every first service, rotating balls in his hand repeatedly before putting one of them in his pocket, straightening the strings of his racket, applying sawdust to the handle, mopping his forehead with his wrist sweatband and then again on his shoulder, tapping imaginary dust from his shoe soles, rotating his head as though he had a crick in his neck and finally bouncing the ball half a dozen times.

The sympathetic may feel for Lendl in his tribulations, but there was no doubting with whom the public's heart lay. The majority were rooting for the ebullient Cash.

The world's No. 1 simply could not cope with the determination of the man staring him down from the other end of the court, hammering services at him, forcing him to lunge, and grope at forehands. "He played very well," Lendl said. "He mixed it. I hardly knew where the ball would go. He played better in every department. He has less power than Becker, but he's more strategic."

It was just after the ambulance had been heard that Lendl for the first time found a sequence of four games, during which for the first time he broke Cash's service and led 4-1 in the third set. It did not last. At 3-5 down, Cash hit two stunning back-hand returns and Lendl briefly flickering light was extinguished.

It is true that the difference at the top in most sports is mental, and Cash has been having the benefit of consultations with Jeff Bond, the sports psychiatrist from the Australian Sports Academy at Canberra. Cash paid tribute to the benefits he had gained notably over the 48 hours before the final during which he admitted his feelings in anticipation of the match could hardly have been lower. Yesterday morning his legs had felt like jelly.

That never appeared once that match had started.

## Kinn... for m... of so... Policy... fight

By Philip Webb

## Royals join P&O's big celebration

By Richard Evans

## Portfolic Gold

What is £12,000 to you today in the Times?

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